THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

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Pick's Disclosures Regarding Gambling and Espionage

許密論勒報氏

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1929

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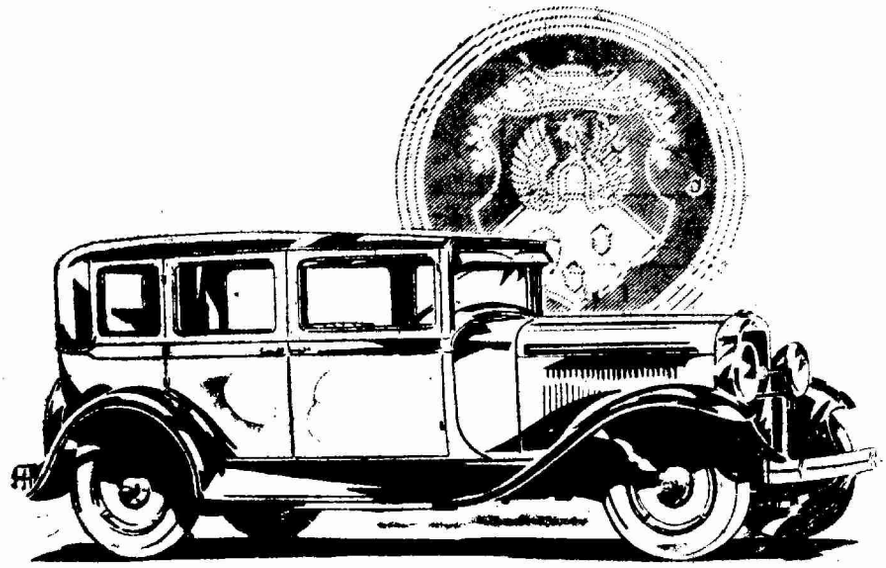

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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG Advertising Manager
EDGAR SNOW, Asst. Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H CHANG (S'hai),
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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Dollars Granted Right Build Radio Station 277
- Dr. T. Z. Koo and the British Hotels 278
- The American College Boy Vagabond in the Far East 279
- The Case of Private Price and Extrality 281
- Some Chinese and Early U. S. State Slogans 282
- Disturbances in Japan at Time of Coronation 282
- The New York Times and its China Correspondents 283
- American and Chinese Members of the Council and the Gambling Question 284

Special Articles
- "Safe for Horse and Dog Racing"..By Thomas F. Millard 286
- Northern Crisis Adjusted— hiang Returns to Nanking... 287
- Pick Says he Was Paid $3200 at Time of Attack on Soviet Consulate 289
- Mayor Liu Discusses the Chungshan Road 291
- The Cost of Living of China's Masses ..... By Boris P. Torgasheff 296
- Further Plans for the Inspection of Products 300
- MacDonald Cabinet and Anglo-U. S. Naval Rivalry 302
- The Chinese Institute of Technical Training ..... By Joseph Bailie 304
- Importance of Tung Oil in Industry ..... By E. C. Wood 306
- New Books of Interest in the Far East 308
- Who's Who in China 310
- Men and Events 312
- American Newspapermen Reach Shanghai 316
- From the Chinese Press 318
- Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 318
- What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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DOLLARS GRANTED RIGHT BUILD RADIO STATION

A FURTHER move in the fight of the Chinese Government as well as private commercial companies in the Far East to obtain relief from the so-called British-Danish cable monopoly, was made this week when it was announced that the Chinese National Construction Commission had granted the Dollar Steamship Line the right to construct a short-wave radio station at Shanghai which will be capable of communicating directly with San Francisco and with steamers of the Dollar line anywhere in the Pacific area. A *Reuters* report from Nanking which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on Monday, July 8, stated that the contract provides for the Dollar interests here to construct a radio station costing approximately G.$25,000, over which the Company will transmit all of its business messages, the object being to obtain relief from the exorbitant cable charges which have prevailed here for several years. The station which the Dollar interests will construct on behalf of the Chinese Government will be similar to a station which they are now constructing in the Philippine Islands under a franchise obtained last year from the Philippine Government. A clause in the contract with the Chinese Government provides that after ten years the Dollar station will become the property of the Chinese authorities. While the station will be practically restricted to the busines of the Dollar Company, the Chinese Government reserves the right to use it for the transmission of any traffic so long as it does not interfere with the business of the Dollar Company. It has been reported, however, that the Dollar Company is seeking to have the right to use the station for the establishment of a "ship-to-shore" commercial business for all Dollar steamers in the Pacific area. The new station is expected to be ready for operation before the end of the present year and while there has been no announcement regarding rates, it was stated that an arrangement has been made whereby the Chinese Government, through the National Construction Commission, will receive a percentage of the revenues of the station. If at any time the station is out of order, the Chinese Government will undertake to handle all messages for the Dollar line through the "International Wireless Station" which is shortly to be constructed at Chenju (near Shanghai) through the cooperative effort of the Chinese Government and the Radio Corporation of America.

The grant to the Dollar Company of the right

to construct a radio station here is interesting in the light of an effort which the foreign cable companies are now making to renew their contract with the Chinese Government. According to a report of the *Ta Chung* news agency on July 1, Mr. M. Kaufmann, the Danish Minister to China, was in Nanking last week for the purpose of opening negotiations for a renewal of the cable contract which expires at the end of next year. The Danish cable company, known as the Great Northern Telegraph Company, through its affiliations with the Eastern Extension Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, has enjoyed a monopoly of all communication facilities between China and foreign countries for a period of thirty years. According to a new book, "International Aspects of Electrical Communications in the Pacific," which was written by Dr. Leslie Bennett Tribolet and published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, the three foreign cable companies which for practically a third of a century have controlled China's external communications, are owned by the same interests and are controlled by British capital. This includes the so-called American Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which is now owned by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. What the Chinese Government intends to do in respect to a renewal of the cable contract is not known, but it was reported last week that Dr. C. T. Wang informed the Danish Minister that since the cable contracts were commercial matters that the negotiations should be conducted by the Companies directly with the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications. It was also stated, however, that owing to the fact that the cable companies had loaned China large sums of money in the past, that the Danish Minister will press China for a renewal of the cable monopoly. It has frequently been stated that the Department of Telegraphs of the Chinese Government is so heavily indebted to the foreign cable companies for loans and also for credits extended to the Chinese telegraph department, that the Chinese Government will find itself seriously embarrassed in refusing to renew the cable monopoly.

The whole question of radio and cable services should be of great interest to both the Chinese and foreign public because of their close connection with China's ability to communicate freely and cheaply with foreign countries. There is no question but what the old cable monopoly has seriously interfered with China's attempt to develop modern radio services. The old Peiping Government refused for a period of practically ten years to permit an American company to construct a modern radio station in China and it has only been since the National Government came into power that the Radio Corporation of America was permitted to establish connections here. However, the new station established here through the cooperation of the R. C. A. and the Chinese National Construction Commission, although in operation but a few months, has been able to bring about a material reduction of rates which has resulted in a considerable acceleration and reduction of cost for commercial messages. For these reasons it is highly important that both the Chinese and the Americans should pay close attention to efforts which are now being made by the European cable companies to obtain a renewal of their monopolistic agreements which, in all probability, would result in a handicapping of the new radio services, or the increasing of the radio rates to a point where they would not interfere with the high cable rates. The recent action of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in ordering all radio activities of the National Construction Commission turned over to the Ministry of Communications, caused considerable apprehension owing to the knowledge that the Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications is under heavy obligations to the cable monopoly due to unpaid loans and service-bills in the past. The Executive Yuan, at its 28th meeting on July 2, adopted a recommendation introduced by Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, head of the National Construction Commission, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to manage the method of procedure in the transfer of all radio services to the Ministry of Communications. This committee is to be composed of the director of political affairs of the Executive Yuan and two members each of the Construction Commission and the Ministry of Communications. The meeting at which this action was taken was presided over by Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and was attended by Messrs. C. T. Wang, Wang Peh-chun, Yi Pei-chi, Chen Yi and personal representatives of H. H. Kung, Chao Tai-wen and Hsueh Tuh-pi. The secretary of the Committee, Mr. Lu Pi-shou, was also present.

DR. T. Z. KOO AND THE BRITISH HOTELS

DR. T. Z. KOO, or Kuo Tse-jen (顧子仁) Chief Secretary of the student department of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., delivered an address in Liverpool, England, last January, before the Student Christian Movement in which he was quoted as saying,

> "But, even after all these unequal treaties are abolished, we have only touched one phase of this international tangle. Let me give you an illustration of what I mean. A little over a year ago, in Shanghai, I had to call at a British hotel for a friend. *As I walked into the main lobby of the hotel I was suddenly grabbed from behind and asked what business I had to come into the hotel by the main entrance? Did I not know that Chinamen can only come in by the side entrance?*"

Dr. Koo's address, along with others delivered at the same meeting was published in a volume entitled, "The Purpose of God in the World," and in due course a copy must have reached Shanghai, for on July 6, some American resident sent a letter to the *North-China Daily News*, local official British newspaper, and made inquiry regarding the accuracy of Dr. Koo's statement, otherwise whether the guards at the main entrances of any of Shanghai's leading foreign hotels had ever barred admission to Chinese. This letter elicited the usual outburst from the local guardian of foreign "rights" which immediately labeled Dr. Koo's statement as "another false allegation against British institutions in Shanghai by Chinese propagandists in England." This was followed by a letter signed by Percy H. Suckling, general manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., the company which owns most of the foreign hotels on the China coast, which also denied the allegation of Mr. Koo, the letter stating, "we seek for and welcome Chinese patronage, etc.," but further down in Mr. Suckling's letter there appeared the following paragraph,

> "There have been periods at times when disturbed conditions prevailed here during which it has been

necessary to exert extreme vigilance in connection with Chinese, without credentials and who were not known to staffs, seeking entry to the Hotels. On these occasions perforce every precaution had to be taken with a view to avoidance of the possibility of disturbers gaining entry and fomenting trouble amongst our native staffs. Unfortunately, the class in question were in the majority of cases well dressed and exceedingly plausible.

"We can assure you that our guards or watchmen at the Hotels are not instructed to refuse admittance to Chinese of the gentleman class, and we are not aware of such instructions being in existence in other British Hotels in Shanghai."

Since Dr. Koo apparently is not in Shanghai at this time, he made no reply to the foregoing correspondence which appeared in the *N.C.D.N.* on July 6, but on July 9. Dr. Fong F. Sec, formerly head of the English Editorial Department of the Commercial Press, wrote a letter to the same paper in which the following paragraph appeared.

"About two years ago Dr. T. Z. Koo spoke before the Rotary Club of Shanghai. He told of this incident without mentioning the name of the hotel. At the conclusion of his address, the manager of the Astor House Hotel, who was present, apologized to Dr. Koo before that audience for the rough treatment accorded him. The fact that Dr. Koo did not give the name of the hotel and the manly apology of the manager of the Astor House Hotel showed that the incident actually took place."

Faced with this evidence the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* was forced to admit the correctness of Dr. Koo's statement, but added a note that the incident "was clearly an inadvertence due to the disturbed state of the times," and then proceeded to further criticise Dr. Koo for telling about it in England. While it is true that Chinese of the "gentleman class" are now permitted to enter the front doors of foreign, British-owned, hotels in Shanghai and other China coast cities, it is not correct to state that they were always admitted. The orders formerly given to the Sikh (British Indian) watchmen or guards stationed at the front doors of such hotels as the Astor House and Palace, were to admit Chinese only when dressed in foreign clothes or if wearing native clothes to send them to the back door unless they were accompanied by foreigners. About six years ago there was a serious incident of this kind at the Astor House in Shanghai when the Sikh watchman (under orders of the management of the hotel) roughly handled a Chinese tobacco dealer from one of the outports, who called at the hotel upon the invitation of an American, an official of one of the large tobacco companies in Shanghai. The Chinese merchant was forced to enter the hotel through the rear entrance, but when he finally got in he informed his American friend of the incident. The American then made an official complaint to the manager of the hotel and the Chinese merchant, who had been insulted, then walked out in front of the hotel and administered a good licking to the Sikh watchman for good measure. To refer again to Dr. Koo's experiences he was entirely correct in describing the incident in his address in England for it is only in this way that the snobbery of the foreign communities on the China coast can be broken down. It required several addresses by Senator Hiram Bingham in the United States two years ago to force the foreign clubs in Shanghai to open their doors to Chinese, and Dr. Koo's address before the Student Christian Movement will probably have a similar effect from the standpoint of awakening the managements of the foreign hotels on the China coast to the fact that a new day has dawned in the relations of East and West. The wonder is that the Chinese have put up with the discrimination and insults for so long!

The American College Boy Vagabond in the Far East

THE AMERICAN college boy "vagabond" is becoming an embarrassing nuisance in the Orient. Within recent years the port cities of Japan and China have found him an irritating problem. Each season finds more restless young men, stung by the wasp of wanderlust, drifting insouciantly through the East. They are known as the out-to-see-the-world-before-settling-down type and their blithe come-what-may attitude which so frequently succeeds in getting them into trouble has becoming increasingly disconcerting to our admirable consular officials who conscientiously attempt to uphold the prestige of the more serious-minded pillars of American society in the Orient.

Recently we were talking to one of the consuls in a port city. He had just managed to have three "romancing rover boys," as he called them, released from a Chinese jail, where they had been "accidentally" interned for the night because they had tried to kidnap a traffic cop and take him for a midnight ride in a "borrowed" ricksha. The consul was one of those grey-haired, iron-jawed men who wear immaculate whites and carry the dignity of a nation on their shoulders. He has been in the Far East long enough to have absorbed that conservatism of tight ethics which doth well grace a western gentleman who must assert his "caste" among the Orientals, and he "could not understand what the younger generation was coming to anyway," and when he was young America did not send out scallawags like that from her colleges.

"In the old days," he said, "this sort of rowdyism was confined to seamen. Then there was a clear-out distinction between Occidentals out here. One was either a gentleman or one was a seaman. And, as I believe Macaulay remarked, the gentlemen were not seamen and the seamen were not gentlemen. Alas, they are all alike now, except that the college boy vagabonds can't be sent to sea on ships and thus got rid of the way we remove troublesome sailors."

We asked the consul just what he meant by college boy vagabonds.

"Why," he replied, "the sort who tucks his diploma in one pocket and a tooth brush in the other, bids Mama and Papa a fond goodbye, and fares forth to see the world, confident that he will be greeted and cheered at every port, praised for his daring, and sent a little further along on what he is apt to term his great adventure.

"The fact that the family purse often has been exhausted in giving him a college education daunts him not at all. He starts out on a few dollars and expects to manage most of the way on the generosity of human nature. The world is his bivalve and he is anxious to demonstrate how avid is his appetite for oysters. Only, usually, after the first helping, he comes cry-babying to us with a tummy ache." The honorable consul,

waxing ardent and indignant upon his subject, gave numerous instances.

There was the recent case of a pair of these amateur adventurers who arrived at a port in North China, and immediately went round to call on the American consul. Announcing that they were students of anthropology, from a California University, they said they were preparing to make a trip into Mongolia, near where Roy Chapman Andrews and his party have been excavating. The consul told them to go ahead. They then unfolded the grand outline of their plans and explained that they would need a little money for their trip and "would he mind organizing some sort of a benefit" for them among the American residents. Of course he refused. Then they asked him for a loan, and he reminded them that this was a consulate and did they see any three golden balls hanging outside? They thanked him for his time by roundly scorning his utter lack of interest in scientific research and one of them promised to have his uncle, who was a United States senator, remove the consul from office.

Not long afterward they were handed over to the consul by the Chinese authorities, who had apprehended them while they were trying to 'bum' a ride from Tientsin to Peking. In the end it was discovered that they had $1.40 between them and that they had come up from Shanghai on a railway ticket some misguided sympathizer had given them. They had got to Shanghai on a freighter, and had jumped their ship the day it arrived in port. A subscription finally was taken up and they were sent home, but it is understood they stopped off in Japan, where they now are supposed to be living with a college friend.

Such cases are numerous. Not all the boys are as helpless as these two, but many of them get into more serious difficulties. It has become a real task for any young man who looks as though he might have seen the inside of a college dormitory to get a job on an American ship nowadays, simply because the skippers have become wary of the university "tripper." He takes only one journey and often does not complete that. Where he finds an inviting smile or an intriguing road he hops off. Shanghai is the favorite "jumping off place" for these romancers. Scarcely a week rolls along without a report of a youngster who has "jumped ship," and the consuls add another name to what is called the "nursery list."

Sometimes the boys look for work, and occasionally find a job to their liking and remain in the Orient. More often they have friends, upon whom they frankly sponge till some opportunity for moving further along on their *vagabondia* presents itself. The cleverer ones often manage to get extraordinary assistance in furthering their travels. One lad who recently arrived in Shanghai, a Chicago University graduate, claims to have travelled forty thousand miles on less than two hundred dollars. He hasn't done any work, not even as a "workaway" on the ships on which he has "bummed" passage. He is about as frank as a beggar in soliciting aid and he candidly admits being a parasite and liking it.

There are a number of university grads who stowed-away or worked passage across from the States, who have been helped to various temporary employment, while biding the time till they can continue their wanderjahr. The really astute ones, however, do not consider soiling their records by looking for work. We know of at least five young men, fresh from American universities, who are "proteges" of various understanding wealthy dowagers. The latter, whom one encounters seeking a last contact with youth—are easy prey for the vagabond college boy. More than one enterprising youngster who left home with nothing but good looks and a university accent, has finished up his trip from Shanghai across Europe, in first class style, as the guest of some opulent widow who wanted to "humor" him in his adventure.

Many of these Childe Harolds have rich parents, or money of their own, but prefer to enact the role of the impoverished wanderer. Ever since Harry Franck made his famous "round the world on a toothbrush" trip, young men have been trying to emulate him. Hundreds drift through the ports—Kobe, Yokohama, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, and on through the Dutch Indies, the Malay States and India—seeking Experience and Romance, with a capital E and a capital R. If adventure doesn't fall naturally to their lot, they try to arrange it. Many of them are "writing books" and "looking for copy." From Shanghai recently there was sent a dispatch about a young American college boy who reported to have been shot in the hand while upriver on a Yangtse boat. It developed later that the young man was publicity-hunting because he "wanted to be known when his book came out," so while travelling on a pass issued to him by an American steamship company, he managed to get himself a surface wound and gloried in the sensation it created when it was reported an American citizen had been shot by bandits from the river banks.

Another stunt that lately has tried the patience of the authorities is the college boys' habit of riding on trains without paying fares. An impression seems to have spread among them that the Chinese conductors are lenient in this respect, and they nearly have caused some serious incidents by their attempts to "bum" rides on the Government railways. Since Richard Halliburton's fairy tales were published the average college boy vagabond believes that all he has to do to get a free ride on any train in the Orient is to look mean, bare his gleaming molars, show an American passport, and express his contempt for the Eastern races by wiping his feet on the plush-covered seats of their best parlor cars. Quite a few of them have been rudely disillusioned regarding the white man's prestige, when the wiry Orientals have taken them by the ear and gently eased them on the end of their boot out into the rice fields.

But the species multiplies in numbers, and the puzzle of dealing with them harasses the consuls. Only America seems to breed them. Other nationals cannot understand them at all. They dress well, are intelligent, good-looking, have ingratiating manners and are at ease in any society. Yet most of them quite candidly are tramps, and lean against the world for assistance, nay subsistence—and usually get it. Our officials are annoyed because they tend to destroy the standing of Americans among the white peoples in the Orient. Moreover, since they nearly always are without a sou in their jeans, they ruin the illusion, so proudly preserved by most of us, that "all Americans are millionaires." They frequent all kinds of es-

tablishments, because they are looking for the "color of the East." They often get into trouble and generally are looking for it, and seldom are able to take care of themselves when they find it. In straightening out their difficulties the government officials are at a loss to know just how to treat them. The consuls do not feel obligated to afford them the full protection they would give to a "respectable busines man", they are not really tourists, they are too good-looking and wear clothes too well-tailored to be classed as the loafers they are, and they cannot be given the summary treatment of a seaman because one never knows just how influencial their "homeside" friends and relatives may be. It is indeed difficult to category them. So the consuls continue to call them college boy vagabonds. They also continue to wish to heaven that the bureau at Washington would investigate a little more thoroughly just how male applicants between the ages of 18 and 24 plan to complete their Magellan acts, before stamping "approved" on their requests for passports.

E. S.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE PRICE AND EXTRALITY

AN EXAMINATION of the records of the various foreign consular courts in China over a number of years would undoubtedly show that it is a much more serious crime for a Chinese to kill a foreigner than for a foreigner to kill a Chinese. This statement has no reference whatever to the law, but is merely a statement of what the records of the foreign courts would disclose, should one take the trouble to make a summary of cases pertaining to homicide which have appeared in the Shanghai consular courts and the old Chinese Mixed Court. And while it is impossible to forecast what is likely to happen after the abolition of extraterritoriality, it probably would be safe to say that the conditions will be reversed, that is, after the abolition of the consular courts it probably will be a greater crime for a foreigner to kill a Chinese than for a Chinese to kill a foreigner. As stated, this situation has nothing whatever to do with the law, but is a statement of a situation which has existed under the consular court system and an approximation of what is likely to happen after China obtains an abolition of extraterritoriality. While many of the foreign consular courts undoubtedly have tried to be impartial, there is a racial element involved in this question which is difficult of solution so long as human beings are what they are, hence there is no harm in stating the situation; rather, some good may be accomplished by trying to consider it impartially because the early abolition of extraterritoriality is bound to bring about a situation which will seriously tax the statesmanship of both China and the foreign nations directly interested, particularly those foreign nations such as the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, etc., who have large numbers of their nationals residing on Chinese soil. In the last analysis these questions usually are settled on the basis of who has the upper hand, otherwise the power of decision. In the past, it has been the foreigners. In the future, providing the Chinese continue to unify and strengthen their government, the weight of power will be on the side of the Chinese, resulting in a reversal of present conditions.

These remarks are made in view of the comment which has appeared in the local Chinese newspapers pertaining to the decision of the local British court-martial held in the case of Private Thomas James Price of the Wiltshire Regiment who was accused of killing a Chinese shop-keeper named Chang Hsueh-liang. Private Price was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, which, according to a report appearing in the local foreign newspapers, he will serve at home in England. The Court-Martial was composed of the following, Lieut. Col. W. J. O'B. Daunt, 1st Norfolks, President; Mr. A. G. Mossop, Judge-Advocate; Major R. P. Culver, Wiltshire Regiment; Major F. Higson, Norfolks; Capt. A. de B. Jenkins, R. A. M. C.; and Capt. J. B. James, Wiltshires. Judge Shen watched the proceedings on behalf of the Chinese authorities; Mr. A. M. Preston, local British attorney appeared as counsel for the prosecution and Mr. Tycho Wing, another British attorney, appeared for the defence. The *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers, in commenting on the decision on July 7, raised the question of extraterritoriality and asked the inevitable question, what would have happened had the Chinese shopkeeper killed the British soldier? The paper said that the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs intends to lodge a further protest with the British authorities and also stated that the Chinese Ratepayers Association had sent a communication to the Foreign Bureau which stated the opinion that it was impossible to "get a fair judgment from the imperialists." Continuing, the communication declared that "if extraterritoriality had been abolished and Private Price had been charged before a Chinese Court, the case would have come under Article 282 of the Chinese Criminal Code pertaining to "Homicide" which reads as follows,

> "Article 282. Whoever commits the offence of homicide shall be punished with death, imprisonment for life, or for a term of not less than ten years."

Following this there was considerably more comment which raised again the question of the continued presence of British troops at Shanghai and declared that the Chinese in agitating for the punishment of Private Price "were only interested in getting a square deal according to human rights. We did not wish to follow the example of the 'imperialists' who in the past, particularly the Lincheng kidnapping case, made exorbitant and unreasonable demands upon the Chinese. According to law the accused should have repaid with his own life....The decision amounted to contempt of China. It is hoped the Chinese people will rise and fight against the imperialistic British on account of right and humanity."

Details pertaining to the inception of this case and the subsequent hearing before the British Court-Martial have appeared in *The Review* and also in the local foreign press, hence it is not necessary to review the incident again except to state that "in the trial it was revealed that Private Price was found with the son of the deceased within the transport lines of the British battallion, and that after the boy had been put out of the gate, a fracas ensued in which, it was alleged, the deceased received injuries which afterwards proved fatal." The quoted words in the last sentence above are from the account which appeared

in the *North-China Daily News*, the local official British newspaper. The *Shanghai Evening Post*, the local American newspaper, in its issue of July 7, put it this way,

"The evidence called by the prosecution at the court martial consisted of testimony given by the dead man's son, Chang Siao-mau, who alleged that the death of his father followed an attempt by Private Price to commit a criminal assault within the military transport lines at Yu Yuen Road. The boy alleged that when his father went to the gate of the camp he was set upon by several soldiers, among whom was Private Price, and beaten to the ground with bamboo poles.

"The son's testimony was corroborated by a coolie of the hot water shop, Chiang Tsin-yuen, who affirmed having witnessed the attack upon the dead man by the soldiers. The witnesses, however, differed in their respective estimates of the number of soldiers engaged in the atack, the son saying five or six soldiers had participated and the coolie saying he had seen only two.

"Giving evidence on his own behalf, Private Price swore that he had struck only one blow in self-defense, and that he knew nothing whatever either about the attempted criminal assault or the subsequent death of Chang Hsueh-liang."

Of indirect interest in connection with the reporting of the decision in the local foreign newspapers, the *Evening Post* was the only paper which printed the decision of the Court-Martial on the front page, the other newspapers having printed the item under a minor heading on either page two or three.

As stated in the foregoing, the decision in this case was important owing to its indirect bearing on the question of extraterritoriality and the question of whether it is a greater crime for a Chinese to kill a foreigner or *vice versa*, an interesting subject for all foreigners residing in China at the present time owing to China's present determined drive to end the extraterritorial system and abolish the foreign consular courts. Also, of direct interest to this question of the Chinese attitude toward homicide was a recent development in the Chinese Provisional Court where the President of the Court, Dr. Ho Shih-tseng, has asked the Consular Body to withdraw Chevalier F. Ramondino (Italian) as a Consular Deputy on the grounds that he recently insulted the Chinese Court and Chinese people through a protest which he made against a decision rendered by the Judges of the Appellate Court. The judgement pertained to a heavy fine and heavier damages imposed on a Chinese chauffer employed by the Taylor (British) garage convicted of killing a pedestrian through alleged negligent driving. The Dutch Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, who sat in the lower Court, also protested when the original judgment was rendered. The decision of the Appellate Court, against which the Italian Deputy protested was a fine of $500 and $1,000 damages to the family of the person who was killed. Mr. Ramondino's protest which the Chinese Court claimed was insulting was reported as follows by *The China Press*, one of the local British newspapers:

"The fact that the Judge of the Court of First Instance and the Judges of the Court of Appeal thought fit to sentence an innocent and blameless person against the weight of evidence, the spirit of law, and the superior sense of human justice may astonish many persons, but should not surprise those who have a certain comprehension of the Chinese mind in general and are in daily touch with Chinese people.

"There are certain peculiarities in the Chinese way of reasoning which conflict with the terms of the Criminal Code but nevertheless form the basis in many decisions given by the Chinese judges of this court. One of these peculiarities is that in every fatal motor car accident, and in fatal accidents generally, the mere fact that death has been caused is interpreted as casting responsibility on the person who caused the death and as necessitating punishment of that person.

"For primitive man such a conception was quite natural. Indeed, it was the orthodox view in Biblical days. In these enlightened times, however, when China is supposed to have assimilated Western principles such 'reasoning' can only be looked upon as archaic."

SOME CHINESE AND EARLY U. S. STATE SLOGANS

THE KUOMINTANG Party frequently sends out notices to the branch organizations throughout the country suggesting the use of certain slogans as a means of stirring up political enthusiasm over certain subjects with certain definite objects in view, for example the well-known slogan, "Abolish the Unequal Treaties," or the perhaps better known slogans, which begin with "Down with...." and with the name of the particular foreign nation that the Chinese wish to down at the time. This slogan is also used in connection with local political questions, witness the recent slogans, "Down with Feng Yu-hsiang," or "Down with the Militarists," etc. However, foreigners are more familiar with the "Down with Great Britain," which was used at the time of the anti-British agitations, or "Down with Japan," which was used after the Tsinan incident last year, or the more general "Down with Imperialism," which is used on any and all occasions. Recently the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking recommended a new set of party slogans, one of them urging members to beware of both "Imperialism and the Third International," which General Chiang Kai-shek declared in a recent speech to constitute the chief external dangers confronting the Chinese revolution. This reference to current Kuomintang slogans was suggested by a reader of *The Review* who has compiled a list of slogans adopted in early days by the various states of the American Union for use on their flags, some of which are as follows: "In God We Trust," "Under God the People Rule," "United We Stand. Divided We Fall," "Equality Before the Law," "All For Our Country," "Liberty and Prosperity," "Union, Let It Be Forever," "With Freedom Comes Liberty," "Don't Tread on Me," and perhaps the most expressive one of all which appears on the Iowa State flag, "Our Liberty We Prize and Our Rights We Will Defend."

DISTURBANCES IN JAPAN AT TIME OF CORONATION

THE OFFICIAL Chinese *Kuo Min* news service, during the time of the Japanese Coronation Ceremonies several weeks ago, published a brief dispatch from Tokyo alleging that there had been serious political disturbances in Kyoto during the ceremonies. Since the Chinese report originated from supposedly reliable sources in Japan, it was telegraphed to the United States by American newspaper correspondents in Shanghai. However, when the report was published in the United States, it was officially denied by the Japanese Embassy in Washington and branded as Chinese propaganda. As a result of the Japanese denial of the accuracy of the report,

an American newspaper correspondent in Shanghai some time ago started an inquiry in Japan to find out whether there actually had been any disturbances and this week received a reply from a foreigner, long resident in Japan, to the effect that "a foreign schoolmaster witnessed quite a large-sized fight on the route of the procession not very far from the Kyoto railway station. The whole thing was very effectually kept out of the Press. It is quite possible that no regular journalist witnessed the affair at all.....Koreans, of course, were said to be implicated. Whether there was trouble in more than one place I do not know; and what became of those arrested, I do not know. ....The moderate Socialists seem to have been terrorized into conservatism, and the 'Pink' sympathizers with popular aspirations find it difficult to extend their sympathy to those who still remain recalcitrant, because these are now simply advocates of destruction as the only means left. History is inclined to repeat itself."

THE NEW YORK TIMES AND ITS CHINA CORRESPONDENTS

FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD prior to the occupation of the Yangtse Valley by the Nationalists, the *New York Times* employed Thomas F. Millard, well-known journalist and authority on the Far East, as its correspondent in China. Mr. Millard contributed to *The Times* weekly stories which, in newspaper circles, were popularly known as "interpretative articles." By this it is meant that Mr. Millard's articles were more than news-stories; they went behind the news and attempted to explain the background for what was happening at the particular time the dispatches were sent. As stated, this continued for many months prior to the occupation of the Yangtse Valley by the Nationalists, but a few weeks before Shanghai was captured by the Kuomintang forces, *The Times* suddenly notified Mr. Millard that another man was being sent out to China as correspondent. The new man was Frederick Moore, also an authority on Far Eastern politics, but from another angle. Mr. Moore had once served as correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peiping and had achieved international notice for unearthing the Japanese intrigue connected with the infamous Twenty-One Demands of 1915. Mr. Moore sent a full report of the Twenty-One Demands to the *Associated Press*, but that great American news service refused to publish the story in the face of an official denial by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. Mr. Moore then resigned as Peiping correspondent for the *Associated Press* and went home, following which action he made connections with other newspapers and magazines until 1921 when he accepted a position as councilor to the Japanese Foreign Office where he was employed until 1926. In 1927 he was sent to China by *The Times* to cover the Nationalist Revolution, replacing Thomas F. Millard.

The dropping of Millard and the employment of Moore created a considerable commotion in newspaper circles in the United States because of the difference in the *tone* of their dispatches. While Mr. Millard had adopted a sympathetic attitude toward the Chinese revolution and had attempted to explain that this movement was the natural outcome of China's long fight for nationalism and independence, Mr. Moore adopted an exactly opposite policy and attempted to show that the Chinese Nationalist movement was solely inspired by the Soviet Government which was interested in establishing communism in China as a phase of the so-called world revolution. Where Mr. Millard had argued that the Powers should adopt a "hands-off" attitude and permit the Chinese to work out their own salvation, Mr. Moore urged armed intervention on the part of the United States in cooperation with Great Britain and Japan. When a newspaper suddenly changes from a "pro" to an "anti" policy, overnight, so to speak, it naturally causes considerable questioning on the part of that paper's readers—which is exactly what happened in the case of *The Times*—it being reported that Adolph S. Ochs, the publisher, received more than 4,000 letters of protest against Mr. Moore's articles. As a matter of fact the protests against Mr. Moore's dispatches became so strong that he was recalled and Hallett Abend appointed as *The Times'* correspondent in China. Prior to that time Mr. Abend had been employed on one of the English language papers in Peiping, having come to the Far East several years ago from the *Los Angeles Times*. While Mr. Abend has not gone so far as Mr. Moore in advocating intervention, Mr. Abend has, however, generally created the impression of the hopelessness of the Chinese National Government, from the standpoint of ever unifying the country and bringing order out of chaos. Two weeks ago the National Government officially asked the American Minister in Peiping to send Mr. Abend home, the reason being stated as "his perniciously unfair attitude, etc...." The latest on the subject was a *United Press* dispatch from Washington on July 4 which quoted "authoritative sources" as stating that John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the American Minister in Peiping, had refused to assume jurisdiction in the requested deportation of Mr. Abend from China. Furthermore, it was stated that Washington did not believe that the existence of extraterritoriality in China gave the U. S. Minister the right to deport American citizens from Chinese soil.

It would thus appear that unless *The Times* voluntarily recalls him, the Chinese Government will not be able to obtain the deportation of Mr. Abend, at least not until 1932 when the Sino-American Treaty pertaining to extraterritoriality expires. And although nothing has been stated on the subject, it would seem that a similar situation has developed in connection with the Kuomintang's attempt to secure the deportation of George E. Sokolsky, another American writer formerly on the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, the official British organ at Shanghai. A complete report of the Government's action in respect to Mr. Abend appeared on Page 266 of *The Review*, for July 6, a perusal of which will show that while the legal machinery may not exist for obtaining the deportation of so-called "undesirable" aliens, that the incident has served the Chinese Government a good purpose in calling attention to the workings of the extraterritorial system which makes it possible for foreign newspapers and newspapermen enjoying extrality rights to say things which they probably would not say if they did not have the protection of the consular courts. The incident has also served a good purpose in calling attention to the curious attitude of the *New York Times* in respect to its

China policy. When the Chinese Nationalist movement was confined to South China and was generally classified as merely "another civil war," *The Times* adopted a "friendly" Chinese policy through the publication of the dispatches of Thomas F. Millard, but when the Nationalist revolution became formidable and threatened to dominate the entire country and in consequence threatened the elimination of the so-called foreign "special rights" *The Times* suddenly sent out a new correspondent and changed its policy to "anti" Chinese, that is from the standpoint of the Chinese Central Government which has been recognized by the United States and the other Powers. It is inevitable that this curious policy on the part of *The Times* toward the Chinese and their Government, should cause considerable questioning in both China and America from the standpoint of the paper's underlying motives.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written the following dispatches bearing on the attempt of the National Government to deport Mr. Abend have appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post*, the local American newspaper,

Nanking, July 9.—Apropos of the demand for the deportation of Mr. Hallett Abend, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement to press representatives yesterday:

"Mr. Abend the Peiping correspondent of the *New York Times*, has repeatedly made slanderous comments on the National Government and the various national leaders during the past nine months. To uphold the dignity and honor of China, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lodged a protest with the American Minister demanding his deportation from the country.

"The foreign press here, being uninformed of the truth of the situation, may be inclined to think that the National Government is deliberately suppressing the freedom of press. Distinction however should be made between freedom of press and slander. No one should indulge in vituperation under the plea of freedom of press.

"Over a hundred years ago the American Government deported a French correspondent who was a supporter of the Royalists. Again in the year 1917 the same government demaded the deportation from China of Mr. Gilbert Reid who opposed America's declaration of war against Germany.

"America deported the counter-revolutionary foreign correspondent in order to attain her revolutionary ends and China is taking a similar course for the same reason. Our stand is therefore logical and proper. America is the friend of China, but not her counter-revolutionary correspondent. He is now taking advantage of the protection afforded by extra-territoriality, and we must redouble out efforts for the abolition of all unequal treaties."

New York, July 8.—Commenting editorially upon the Chinese National Government's request that the American Minister deport Hallett Abend, Peiping correspondent of the *New York Times*, the *Times* today says that this action "is to exercise a form of censorship over certain reports tending to discredit the Nationalists."

The paper points out that views in North China often oppose those of the central and southern part of the country, for which reason the *Times* has maintained correspondents in both Shanghai and Peiping.

The *Times* says that this question vitally affects China's world wide relations. The problem is, according to this editorial, whether the Nationalists shall extend "their present arbitrary censorship which they exercise over Chinese Nationalists" to the representatives of foreign newspaper whose mission it is to inform the world about China.

"When the Nationalist Government itself tries to silence foreign reporters as to what they see and hear," continues the *Times*, "it is alienating foreign sympathy by letting it be known that it fears criticism in direct proportion to the candor and integrity of those who make it."—*By United Press.*

American and Chinese Members of the Council and the Gambling Question

IN PREVIOUS discussions of the gambling situation at Shanghai which have appeared in *The Review* (see issues of April 27, June 1, 15, 22, 29 and July 6) the facts have been brought out quite clearly that what is taking place here is a "gambling war" between the proprietors of two opposing and competitive forms of gambling. These two forms of gambling are roulette establishments or "wheels," which have been operated by Mexicans and Chinese, and greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resorts, which have been and still are operated by Britishers. There is still a third form of gambling—horse-racing—which is operated and monopolized by the Shanghai Race Club, also a British organization, but since it is a non-profit organization, there hasn't been so much criticism of this institution, despite the fact that it is also supposed to be illegal under British law. But to get back to the question of Shanghai's "gambling war" the present situation was precipitated by official complaints which the Chinese authorities had lodged with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson. These reports had been telegraphed to England and appeared in the leading British newspapers, hence the British Government was forced to ask the British Minister to make an investigation. According to common report, when Sir Miles Lampson was in Shanghai recently, he took up with the local British consular officials and British members of the Shanghai Municipal Council the matter of the Chinese protests against the greyhound pari-mutuel resorts which are not only owned and operated by British subjects, but are registered in the local British Consulate-General, despite the fact of their illegality under British law. This inquiry by Sir Miles Lampson is suppopsed to have precipitated the local "gambling war" because when the Municipal Council warned the proprietors of the British greyhound pari-mutuel resorts of impending trouble, they immediately raised the question of other forms of gambling in the Settlement, otherwise the roulette establishments which were operated by Mexicans who thought they had extraterritorial protection the same as the British proprietors of the greyhound resorts.

A situation was therefore precipitated which is covered in the expressive phrase "the pot calls the kettle black," and out of it developed the "gambling war" referred to in the foregoing paragraph. Owing to the fact that the greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resorts were promoted by prominent British residents of Shanghai, several of them being officials in the local government of the International Settlement, it was obvious that the Municipal Council, being British controlled, would not do anything that would adversely affect greyhound dog racing. Hence it was not

surprising to note in the local foreign newspapers that the Council had merely sent a letter to the proprietors of "Luna Park" and "The Stadium" telling them that it would be necesary for them to *restrict* their races to one night a week instead of every night in the week as had been the previous practice. It is understood that the proprietors of these two British gambling resorts have complied with this request, but according to their advertisements in the local press the number of racing items on the schedule *has been increased on the one night* to such an extent that the proprietors really have not suffered any material loss in revenue. Then, after having *warned* the proprietors of the British gambling places, the Council, or at least certain British members of the Council, turned their attention to the *other* forms of gambling, namely roulette. Certain places were raided and the operators and patrons arrested; one place, exclusively patronized by foreigners located at No. 151C Bubbling Well Road and allegally operated by a Mexican citizen, was "besieged" by the local foreign police and the names and addresses of the patrons taken. Those whose names were taken in the "siege" have since been prosecuted in six or seven local Consular Courts and the Chinese Provisional Court and, as previously explained in these columns, received six or seven different kinds of sentences, depending on their nationalities, ranging all the way from dismissal with a caution in the Spanish Court, bound over not to gamble again by the British Court and heavy fines and jail sentences for the unfortunate Chinese and Russians who were brought before the Provisional Court. Later on it developed that the Mexican treaty which granted Mexican citizens extraterritoriality, had expired at the end of 1928, hence the alleged Mexican proprietors of the "wheels" were arrested and are now being held without bail before the Chinese Provisional Court while their cases are being tried under Chinese law. The situation therefore stands at this point: All of the roulette places in the International Settlement have been closed and the alleged proprietors are in jail. The roulette establishments in the French Concession are now being closed by the French authorities, or at least reports are appearing in the local newspapers to this effect. But aside from *warning* the proprietors of the British-owned greyhound pari-mutuel resorts and *advising* them to restrict their operations to one night a week, nothing further has been done. Another greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resort located in the French Concession, known as the "Canidrome" is still running openly and publishing daily advertisements in the foreign and Chinese newspapers. The gross turnover of these three greyhound gambling resorts is said to range from Mex. $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 monthly.

We now come to the matter of the American and Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, but in order that the reader may have the facts clearly in mind, we repeat the statement made previously—that the local drive against the roulette gambling places resulted directly from Chinese protests to the British authorities against the greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resorts as a result of which the Municipal Council has cleaned up the roulette establishments which were operated by Mexicans and Chinese, but has done nothing about the greyhound resorts which are owned and operated by British subjects. This brings us to the American and Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, whose names are as follows,

C. H. French
V. G. Lyman
S. L. Hsu
L. T. Yuan
Yu Ya-ching

Since there are twelve members of the Council, the Americans and Chinese, five in number, are in a minority, or would be if the Council should vote on national lines with the Americans and Chinese in opposition to the Japanese and British. However, it is unlikely that the Japanese would support the British members in protecting the British gambling resorts because the Japanese Government several years ago forbade its residents in Shanghai to participate in the gambling at the Shanghai Race Course. Also it is unlikely that all of the British members of the Council would stand solidly behind the greyhound resorts if the question ever became a real issue in the Council. Therefore, in view of the fact that the roulette establishments have now been closed and the alleged proprietors lodged in jail, it would be appropriate for the American and Chinese members of the Council to bring up the question of the British greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resorts and insist that they also should be closed. If the American and Chinese members of the Council would do this in a determined manner, it would be most difficult for the British members of the Council to refuse to take action on this question similar to the action which they recommended and enforced in respect to the roulette resorts. We say it would not be difficult to close the British greyhound resorts because the pari-mutuel gambling system in use at both "Luna Park" and "The Stadium" it strictly illegal under both Chinese and British law; hence all the Council woull have to do would be to instruct R. T. Bryan, Jr., Police Prosecutor, who is an American citizen, to obtain warrants for the arrest of the Chinese employes and patrons and then ask the British Consul-General to issue warrants for the British proprietors and managers of both "Luna Park" and "The Stadium," and bring them into the local British court on the charge of violating the anti-gambling laws of Great Britain. It has been reported that when Mr. Bryan, the Police Prosecutor, was asked why he has not proceeded against the greyhound gambling resorts as he has against the roulette places, his reply has been that the Council has not instructed him to do so. Therefore it would seem to be up to the American and Chinese members of the Council to force this action, because as previously stated in these columns, the action of the Council in closing one type of gambling, but permitting another and competing type in which Britishers are interested, to continue, is likely to prove most disastrous to the whole question of the continued status of the International Settlement. This is also a matter for the serious attention of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, who is chairman of the local Consular Body, for while Mr. Cunningham, under the system of consular courts which prevails here, has no jurisdiction over British subjects, he does have a moral responsibility for what the Municipal Council and the Police Department of the International Settlement do. It has been stated that Mr. Cunningham, as chairman of the

Consular Body, had much to do in forcing the Municipal Council to take action in respect to the drive on the roulette places; hence now that the roulette places have been closed, Mr. Cunningham should insist that the Municipal Council make a clean sweep of all gambling in the Settlement and close the greyhound pari-mutuel resorts despite the fact that they are British owned and managed and registered in the local British Consulate-General.

Some idea of the widespread nature and profits of the gambling industry at Shanghai is given in the following article by Thomas F. Millard, former special correspondent, which appeared in the *New York Herald-Tribune* on December 30 of last year.

"Safe for Horse and Dog Racing"

BY THOMAS F. MILLARD

Sportsmen throughout the world no doubt were interested in a news item that went out of Shanghai a few days ago, when a 2200 to 1 "shot" won a horse race here. This is thought to be a record.

People who claim to know about such matters say that Shanghai holds other records and is entitled to be called the gambling center of the world, taking the position so long conceded, whether fictitiously or not I do not know, to Monte Carlo. A computation shows that the gambling turnover in this port is more than one million dollars a week. That does not take into account private gambling or share and exchange speculation. It means professionally conducted gambling; horse and dog racing, roulette and other forms of "bank" gaming.

Shanghai's right to eminence as a gambling center from the standpoint of financial turnover may be questioned. But nowhere else that I know of it gambling interwoven with international politics to the extent that it is here.

There are now operating at Shanghai three courses for horse racing and three for greyhound racing. There are an average of two days horse racing a week and six greyhound race meetings a week. It is said that more than fifty places where roulette and "bank" gaming are conducted operate here. There is no hour of the day's twenty-four when a person speculatively inclined cannot find a place to gamble. Some of the indoor gambling rooms are luxurious and whatever patrons may want, from sandwiches to an elaborate meal with champagne, are provided gratis.

These forms of gambling were introduced to China by foreigners and gained a foothold under foreign right of extraterritoriality. Not that Chinese needed foreigners to teach them to gamble. Gambling seems to be ingrained with them and they have practiced it since time immemorial. Foreigners merely brought some new forms of gambling to this country. I am discussing the topic not to moralize, but to indicate its international political bearings.

As the foreign communities in China grew they set out to amuse themselves as well as was possible so far from home. They carried on their customary sports and recreations whenever feasible. Horse racing soon took root.

The Shanghai Race Club serves for example. There have been, as I have heard, three different courses where this club held its races. The first and second courses yielded to the gradual growth of the settlements. At last a generous foreign resident purchased a large tract of land, at that time just on the edge of the British concession, and deeded it in trust for a public recreation ground for foreigners. Places on this ground are allotted for various sports: racing, tennis, lawn bowls, football, baseball, polo, golf. The race course encircles the tract and its club-house and stands have prominent positions.

The Shanghai Race Club is said to be, now, the wealthiest foreign corporation in China, except one or two banks and shipping companies. It owns land and buildings valued at many millions. This property was built up out of horse racing by a simple process. The club takes a percentage of the money bet on the races. Of the big "sweeps" it takes 20 per cent. The club's percentage from this autumn's regular meeting, which lasted four days, is computed to be $250,000. It conducts many special one-day meetings. (It should be mentioned that the club contributes liberally to charities.)

Chinese naturally would not for long leave such a good thing to the foreigners. They organized additional race clubs. Shanghai now has two Chinese horse-race courses. Both of them are outside the foreign concession, which puts them at a disadvantage in comparison with the Shanghai Race Club, whose course is now in the very center of the settlements, because the Chinese clubs have to pay "squeeze" to local Chinese officials in order to operate, and at times these exactions force them to suspend. Notwithstanding that disadvantage, the Chinese courses have prospered.

At other ports, especially Tientsin and Hankow, the foreigners formed race clubs, and at those places they had to go outside of the extraterritorial areas. That was not, until lately, a handicap. Those clubs throve by the same process as at Shanghai, extended their grounds and buildings, laid golf links and became country clubs whose property increased in value every year.

Development of foreign race courses and race club property in China is a result of Chinese patronage of their meetings; that is, it has been Chinese betting on the races that made the foreign clubs prosperous. Probably 95 per cent of these clubs' revenues comes from Chinese. There are not enough foreigners in China to make the clubs profitable.

Then, in 1928, came greyhound racing. So far that has not extended beyond Shanghai. The sport has been very popular. An average turnover a meeting at one of the dog courses during good weather is put at $100,000. The dog tracks take about $250,000 a month out of the public here, mostly from Chinese. (The amount is said to have doubled since the closing of the competing roulette places). All were promoted by foreigners. Naturally, there is an out-cry against them. Chinese employers have demanded their suppression.

All those courses are under foreign "protection," either as clubs or corporations. All except one are of British nationality, which makes it possible for Chinese to accuse Great Britain of fostering an insidious and debasing habit among Chinese comparable in degree to the opium habit. The matter has been raised in Parliament and is becoming embarrassing to the British government at home and with its Chinese policy. People here begin to think that British legal protection will be withdrawn from the race clubs, and already there is talk of reincorporating them under another nationality. Chinese reformers point out that forms of gambling that are illegal in England are carried on here under British legal protection. The largest and finest dog course, which is located in the French concession and has French legal status, at any rate is not illegal under French law, but Chinese agitate against it just the same on moral grounds. The agitation has caused racing at Tientsin and Hankow to be stopped for the time being.

An example of the complexities and anomalies of the situation is given at Hankow, where a few weeks ago Chinese tax officers seized the liquors at the Hankow Race Club on the allegation that the proper tax had not been paid. Many foreigners in China think that action is an outrage, and there were furious protests, but some one wrote to the newspapers and pointed out that had that club been in the United States its stock of liquors would have been confiscated and destroyed.

I was in Tientsin last May at the time of the spring race meeting, when people away from China, from reading some news reports, might have thought the foreign settlements there to be in danger of attack from the oncoming Chinese National forces. Business suspended and nearly everybody went to the races.

Which led a local editor to write: "Well, Tientsin is safe for horse racing, anyhow."

A majority of foreigners in China are indifferent to moral aspects of this question because they think that extraterritoriality and the foreign concession areas will be abolished in a few years, and meantime it isn't worth while for the foreign administrations and governments to concern themselves about whether a few foreigners out here, and the many Chinese, gamble or not.

Northern Crisis Adjusted—Chiang Return To Nanking

The return of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to the national capital at Nanking on July 11 after a conference extending over several days with Northern political and military leaders in Peking, has been generally interpreted as an indication that China's most recent domestic political crisis has been peacefully adjusted. Gen. Chiang went to Peiping on June 23, his trip being caused by the deadlock which had developed in the negotiations which had been proceeding between the Central Government and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang which practically had reached the stage of a fresh outbreak of civil warfare, and probably would have resulted in an outbreak of war had it not been for the mediation of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Shansi provincial government.

Since practically all phases of the Chiang-Feng crisis have been discussed in previous issues of *The Review* for the past two months, it is unnecessary to repeat the details here, except to state that the trouble had developed to the point where the Central Government had issued an order for the arrest of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and had mobilized some 300,000 troops about the borders of Honan Province in preparation for a drive against the Kuominchun troops which had withdrawn to Shansi province, with the exception of a considerable section of Feng's troops which had rebelled against their leader and were stationed in Honan and whose commanders had professed loyalty to the Central Government.

The Peiping Crisis

The Peiping crisis developed as a result of the mediation of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, who realized that if war developed, the chief burden would fall on him owing to the fact that Feng's troops were in a position to invade Shansi province. In order to prevent an outbreak of war, Gen. Yen urged Feng to relinquish his position and take a trip abroad. This Feng finally agreed to do, but on condition that Yen accompany him. Yen apparently was as good as his word, hence the whole country was startled by the announcement that the two northern generals had decided to relinquish their positions simultaneously and leave the country together. This produced the crisis that caused Gen. Chiang to go to Peiping and attempt a peaceful adjustment of the trouble, because Nanking apparently felt that the situation in North China was too delicate to permit of Yen's departure. Gen. Chiang invited both Yen and Feng to meet him in Peiping and when Yen continued to insist upon the fulfillment of his promise to Feng, Gen. Chiang announced his determination to resign from the Government. This brought the crisis to a head, leading to a final adjustment, in accordance with which both Yen and Feng apparently have decided to remain in China, at least for the present. Not to be overlooked in the settlement of the Northern trouble was the service rendered by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who went to Taiyuanfu and conferred with both Yen and Feng, as a result of which the Government agreed to rescind the order for Feng's arrest as well as to withdraw the punitive mandate which had been issued against him. Gen. Chiang also issued orders for a discontinuance of the anti-Feng press propaganda which had been launched by the various branches of the Kuomintang.

Actual Terms Yet Unknown

The actual terms of the adjustment of the trouble between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng have as yet not been announced, but of primary importance was the fact that the Central Treasury remitted to Gen. Yen for use in the payment of Feng's troops, the sum of $3,000,000. In addition Feng was given the sum of $200,000 to cover his traveling expenses abroad, this latter sum, according to report, now having been returned to the Government in view of Feng's decision to delay his departure. Another element in the adjustment of the trouble was the bringing into the negotiations of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was also summoned to Peiping for a conference on the diplomatic situation in Manchuria, supposedly on account of the crisis with the Soviet Russians over the recent raid of the Soviet Consulate in Harbin.

Disbandment of Surplus Troops

Aside from the payment of $3,000,000 to Feng Yu-hsiang, the chief element in the adjustment of the trouble apparently had to do with the disbandment and reorganization of the troops in the Northwest. According to an interview with Gen. Chiang which appeared in the Peiping newspapers prior to Gen. Chiang's departure, he stated that both Gen. Yen and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang had agreed to the government's proposals for disbanding and reorganizing their troops. Whether this includes the earlier proposal for Gen. Yen to take over the Kuominchun force of 200,000 troops is not known, but the Chinese newspapers are generally of the opinion that this has been decided upon, following which Marshal Feng will take his trip abroad. Dr. H. H. Kung and Chao Tai-wen who went to Shansi to interview Feng also reported that this phase of the military situation has been adjusted and that the Second Army Group will be reorganized and reduced to 11 or 12 divisions and that the reorganization will be managed by Generals Lu Chung-lin and Shih Ching-ting, subordinates of Marshal Feng. They also reported that a number of the younger military officers in Feng's army would be sent abroad for military training.

Kuomintang Also Reorganized

While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was in the North, he also effected a reorganization of the Kuomintang branches in Chihli province, which fact was indicated in the resignations of the Kuomintang committee in both Peiping and Tientsin. Gen. Chiang declared in a public statement that much of the trouble in the North had been caused by the Kuomintang committees in that territory coming under the spell of "mandarinate" influences. Gen. Chiang also delivered numerous lectures to various groups in the Peiping area including students and labor unions, in which he re-enunciated the principles of the Party and the policies of the Government. The Peiping newspapers generally were of opinion that Gen. Chiang's trip to Peiping had done much to improve the feeling in the North toward the National Government.

The Chinese-Eastern Railway

Of major interest in the news from North China, aside from the settlement of the political crisis, was a report from Harbin that the Chinese authorities there under the orders of Gen. Lu Yuan-huang, had taken over the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway telegraph office at Harbin as well as at the various stations along the Chinese-Eastern Railway. In addition Gen. Lu had sent a note to the Soviet authorities cannected with the railway, making the following demands,

1.—The abolition of the Soviet Unions to which the employes of the Chinese Eastern railway belong.

2.—The cessation of propaganda by the Soviet authorities of the railway.

3.—The redemption in current silver coinage before 1930 of the Romanoff paper money paid to the Chinese railway authorities in 1918.

4.—The transfer of diplomatic powers from the Directors of the Control Department of the Railway Board to the Directors.

Later reports stated that the offices of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, the Far Eastern State Trading Organization and the Soviet Naptha Syndicate had been closed and sealed and that some twenty Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway had been arrested and were to be deported to Russia. The reason for this action was given as "communistic" intrigue, supposedly based on the documentary evidence obtained in the recent raid of the Soviet Consulate-General at Harbin several weeks ago.

Previous Attempts at Currency Reform

(In view of the presence in China today of the Kemmerer Commission, among the purposes of which is understood to be the placing of the country's currency on a sound, unified basis, a study of previous attempts at currency reform is believed of high current interest. The following, printed with this in mind, is a part of the comprehensive discussion of this subject by Mr. S. R. Wagel, in his volume on "Chinese Currency and Banking")

(Chinese Economic Journal)

The first comprehensive program of currency reform in China was proposed by Sheng Hsuan-huai, better known as Sheng Kung-pao, then a junior secretary in the Foreign Office (at Peking). Mr. Sheng's proposal, briefly stated, advocated the adoption of a coinage system based on the *Chingping* tael, 900 fine. Central mints were to be established at Canton, Hupeh, Shanghai and Tientsin. Taxes were to be made payable in the national coin and the use of bullion as currency was to be prohibited. Gold coins and subsidiary silver coins were also arranged to be minted. He proposed the establishment of a bank for foreign trade with a capital of Tls. 5,000,000 to be subscribed entirely by Chinese, the bank to be in Shangha: and to be known as the Imperial Chinese Bank of International Commerce. The bank was to have the right of coinage; the powers and privileges were comprehensive, including the right to coin money, issue notes, handle all Government funds and establish branch banks in the provincial capitals, and open ports in Europe and in America.

An Imperial decree was issued on February 26, 1897, sanctioning Sheng's scheme and giving authority, as soon as the bank was established, to strike 100,000 coins based on the *Chingping* tael in accordance with his proposal. If successful, the bank was to continue and extend the coinage. Although this proposal was sanctioned it was not put into effect, mainly because the Government was heavily embarrassed in other ways. Currency reform was only one of the proposals claiming the attention of the Government at the time. Before any definite step could be taken the Boxer outbreak put everything else into the shade, and no steps were taken till the latter part of 1901.

A well intentioned edict was issued after the return of the Empress Dowager from Jehol in August, 1901. It ordered the closing of the provincial mints, excepting those at Canton and Wuchang, and legalized the circulation of coins issued by these two mints in view of their uniform weight and fineness. It was decreed that thenceforth 70 per cent of the tribute and taxes were to be made payable in sycee and 30 per cent in silver dollars issued by these mints—the dollars issued by the mints being worth 72 tael cents. The viceroys of the two provinces concerned were asked to take care to preserve strict uniformity in the weight and fineness of the dollar, and the edict stated that the closing of other mints was to prevent variation in the coinage.

Edict Unenforceable

The edict, however, was not obeyed, mainly because of the enormous extent of the territory covered and the absence of modern means of transportation. The two mints mentioned were not big enough to supply China with the necessary coins and the other mints never ceased their activities. The Central Government was unable to enforce uniform methods of operation and control over the several mints; and as assaying was careless and crude, uniformity in weight and fineness was altogether out of the question.

When Siam, by a royal decree issued November 25, 1902, adopted a gold exchange standard, the only two countries that remained silver standard countries were Mexico and China. Thus it remained for Mexico and China to find methods whereby some sort of stability in the rate of exchange could be established without in any way interfering with the free circulation of silver in their own confines. Mexico proposed to the Government of the United States to arrange for an international inquiry into the silver question. China joined in the request and in the memorandum presented to the United States State Department in 1903 China's concern to establish stability in exchange was evident. As the exchange between gold and silver fluctuates, sometimes almost very violently, international trade in China has always been haphazard and attended with great risk. The Chinese memorandum rightly pointed out that the question of exchange concerned China as much as foreign countries.

A Commission on International Exchange

In response to the request of China and Mexico a Commission on International Exchange was created by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1903. This Commission included Mr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, a competent authority on financial affairs and one who proposed the first plan of reform—although his scheme is unfortunately impracticable, ignoring the hard realities of the situation. The object of the Commission was to formulate a definite and feasible policy after consultation with the Governments of Mexico and China, as also the European Governments. Following upon the creation of the Commission of the International Exchange in Washington, China also appointed a Financial Commission to tackle the problem of currency reform in earnest, as also to co-operate with the American Commission.

The Central Government sent a special mission headed by Prince Tsai Chen and Na Tung to Japan to attend the Osaka Exposition, and the mission was charged with the special duty of studying the Japanese gold standard system with a view to its introduction into this country. Meanwhile, practically all the Legations in Europe were instructed to participate in the discussion then being carried on in Europe. The American Commission did not submit its plan to China until early in 1904.

In the interim Hu Wei-te, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, sent in a memorial to the Throne favoring the adoption of a standard with the incidental gold reserve. After enumerating the advantages of the gold standard, Mr. Hu proposed that the coinage unit should be called "yuan" instead of the tael, with the weight of 27.072 grammes and 920 fine. Under such arrangement the coin would be something like the Mexican dollar. With this unit as the basis he proposed the minting of gold and copper coins besides the yuan and the subsidiary silver coins. His arrangement was to have two gold coins, one worth 10 silver yuan and the other 5 silver yuan; there were to be fractional silver coins commencing from half a yuan. The coinage of copper was certainly an essential part of the system. Mr. Hu recommended a total coinage, on the average, of two silver dollars per capita or approximately 800,000,000 yuan. At the beginning only a quarter of this total would be needed. And he also proposed that in 100 yuan there should be one gold coin of 10 yuan and one of 5 yuan value. The remaining 85 yuan should be in silver and copper. It was understood, of course, that uniform methods and designs were to be used in the central and provincial mints.

The success of a new system of coinage depended not only upon the minting of large amounts but also in the ability of the Government to withdraw the large amount of coins and silver sycee from circulation. Mr. Hu proposed that during the first years the Government should give full market value when taking back the old coins. But after 10 years or more they ought to be demoneitzed.

Profit of 64,000,000 Yuan

Thus, out of a total coinage of 800,000,000 yuan the profit should be 64,000,000 with which the Government could not only pay its debts and cost of coinage, but also form a gold reserve. Such reform of the coinage would involve a large capital outlay, and Mr. Hu proposed the raising of a currency loan. In order to insure confidence in the new system he proposed to deposit the borrowed gold among the various foreign banks; thereby foreign nations would know that China had gold in reserve.

The scheme detailed above is, to say the least, fantastic. The calculation of the profit on coinage, the amount of coin required and the manner of setting up a gold reserve were all based on data which had no existence. To coin gold and silver in accordance with the fixed ratio and to maintain the silver unit and subsidiary coins at a fixed gold value are as easy in China as for a man to reach Mars by means of a balloon. Almost all the proposals of Chinese and foreigners, up to the last scheme of Dr. Vissering are however, modelled on this plan. It is well known, however, that these efforts led to no practical result.

Early in 1904 Professor Jenks of the American Commission, presented his proposals to the Chinese Government. The unit was to be a definite value in gold although there was to be no coin of this unit. A standard silver coin was, however, to represent this unit while provision was made also for the free coinage in gold on demand of multiples of this unit. The silver coin was to be unlimited legal tender and the intrinsic value of the metal in the coin was to be less than the coin value. The coinage ratio recommended was 32 to 1, which at that time was about 20 per cent higher than the market ratio. The Government was to control the amount of the issues, so as to keep them within the demands of trade for legal tender money. All payment to the Government was to be made in the new coins and private debts were also to be paid in them; arrangements were to be made for the sale of drafts at or near par upon gold reserves kept at some convenient foreign center. By these means it was proposed to maintain the parity of the new unit and its subsidiary coins with the gold standard.

A considerable gold reserve was the fundamental of the proposed reform, even to maintain parity of the silver coins; a foreign loan was therefore necessary to obtain this reserve. As in every other scheme proposed for the adoption of the gold

(Continued on page 316)

Pick Says He Was Paid $3200 At Time Of Attack On Soviet Consulate

The trial of Eugene Pick, alias Kojevnikov, Cliegel, etc., erstwhile "exposer of Bolshevism" through articles written in collaboration with Rodney Gilbert under instructions of the British Secret Service and published by the *North-China Daily News*, continues in the Shanghai Provisional Court. Together with Pick (to take the shortest of his various names) are charged two other men, Levitsky and Gordin. The charges involve fraud, breach of confidence, forgery, unlawful use of British and American consular seals, etc.

Pick, formerly a Soviet spy, became a British spy, working for a time for both governments and then (according to his own statement, fearing death for treachery) left his Russian employers to devote his services to the British, working for the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police as well as for the British Secret Service direct. For a while, he states, he did espionage work for the French also. He also, he claims, gave information to the Nanking Government.

Threatens British With Exposure

Pick, after a trip to Manchuria and Peking, returned to Shanghai in May this year. He attempted to collect from the Settlement Police money which he said was due him for certain services. He seems to have threatened to expose the sinister activities of the British Secret Service in China much as he exposed Russian activities two years ago, if not paid "hush money." A similar threat was made to expose the widespread graft and corruption among Settlement police and other officials, Pick declaring in court that he had told Fessenden (Director-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council) and Capt. Barrett (Commissioner of Police) that he would expose "things he knew about them" if not paid $50,000.

After making these attempts to obtain money from officials here, in response to which, Pick says, he was offered $1500 at one time, and a trip to Canada at another time, but insisted upon a higher price,—he was arrested on a charge of fraud. Pick claims that the charge was a pure "frame-up," prepared by the police apparently in order to shut him up, presumably with the idea that they could bargain much more advantageously with the gentleman behind bars or facing a prison term. Though the charge was a criminal one (fraud), Pick was arrested by an inspector of the Political Department of the Police, Robertson.

He was accused of having fraudulently obtained $12,000 from a Chinese here on the promise to obtain a license for a gambling house the latter desired to open. The same day (May 22) Levitsky and Gordin were arrested on the same charge. Pick gave his occupation as correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* and the British Secret Service, and said Levitsky was a subordinate of his.

The Case for the Prosecution

The case for the prosecution was concluded last week. It started on May 25, when the complainant Chang testified. His testimony did not coincide with the charge, as he said that he had only given Pick a contribution of $12,000 for the Y.M.C.A., and did not know whether the "Y" had received it or not. He said that he had had no intention of opening a gambling house, but merely a "high-class night club." He testified, however, that Pick had given him a document constituting a license for this club, bearing the seals of the American and British consulate and what Chang thought were signatures of consular officials. Chang had never made any attempt to use this license, but had had it photographed and then destroyed the photograph, retaining only some fragments of the photo containing the consular seals and signatures. He had no receipt or other evidence regarding the payment of $12,000. He had identified Pick when the latter was shown to him in a cell, as the man who had defrauded him, and also identified the other defendants.

Detective-Inspector Robertson, of the Political Department of the S.M.P., testified to Pick's work as informer, and to his arrest. Robertson said Chang had told him of being defrauded of $12,000, but had produced no evidence of it.

Nien Chu-ling, friend of complainant and master of the house where fraud is alleged to have taken place, was not certain as to identification of accused, but testified to complainant having met some persons there.

Other Witnesses

A typewriter specialist testified that of certain letters alleged to have been written by Pick including mysterious reference to certain money, one had quite certainly been written upon a typewriter which his firm had sold this defendant last year, and others had probably been written on the same machine.

Chang had not reported the case until May 1929, though he said the fraud was committed in September 1928. In May a man Yao had come to him and asked him to identify a man who had taken his (Chang's) money the previous year, and he had done so.

"Handwriting experts" were called by the prosecution to testify to the similarity of Pick's writing to that of the allegedly forged signatures. Chazelle, Chief of the French Concession C.I.D., who had studied handwriting for twenty years, testified that there were some similarities between Pick's writing and the first and third signatures, but not sufficient to make an absolute statement. Dickson, of the Municipal Police, who had made handwriting "a particular study for some months," testified, on the other hand, that he was certain of the identity of Pick's handwriting with both the first and the second signatures, and said he could recognize the "o" in Blackburn.

Yao Ching-ming testified to have gone with Levitsky and Pick to see Chang, he being employed as interpreter but his services not having been utilized at any time. He denied the statement attributed to him by the police, to the effect that "Chang wanted to open a gaming house," and said he had only heard a night club discussed, and had never seen money pass. Concerning details of the meetings, Yao's testimony conflicted with Chang's on a number of points, and under cross-examination he contradicted himself.

Chang's chauffeur testified to having driven his employer and one or two foreigners, sometimes with another Chinese, to the Municipal Council, the British Consulate, and the American Consulate. He could not identify the foreigner, though he thought Pick resembled one of them. His testimony conflicted with Chang's on the question of the latter's car or cars, and he denied having made a statement to the police which the latter attributed to him.

This with production of the fragments of photograph mentioned, closed the case for the prosecution, which was concluded July 3.

Pick Takes Stand

The same day Pick was put on the stand, and testified to coming to China in 1924 as a Soviet agent, working for them until 1927. He also worked for the British Intelligence from 1926 on (having fomented uprisings and anti-foreign attacks while in British employ), and in 1927 wrote (in collaboration with Rodney Gilbert) a book on "China in the Grip of the Reds," under British instructions. For a while he worked for the French also. He was also employed by the International Settlement C. I. D.

He testified that Assistant Police Commissioner Aiers had offered him $1500 to leave Shanghai.

Nien, in whose house the alleged fraud took place, Pick testified was a member of a Chinese organization of reactionary militarists, "Great China", (Da Chung), recruiting and paying money to "White" Russian soldiers employed by Chang Tsung-chang and other militarists, and sending munitions and funds to these militarists. Nien, he testified, was also a member of the "roulette syndicate" here. He gave addresses of Nien's places.

With regard to the fragments of photograph showing American and British consular seals and certain signatures, Pick said he had never seen the original document, though he had seen a larger photograph, of which these fragments were apparently a part, at C. I. D. headquarters in the presence of one Dickson. Pick said that the United States consular seal had been removed from a Greek passport bearing an American visa and this seal, the passport having been taken from a Russian arrested by Pick in 1927 on the Soviet steamer *Hayen*, and lying in the office of Robertson (Political Department of the C.I.D.) in the desk of one Ovsiannikov. Pick believed that this United States consular seal had been removed by certain Settlement police and attached to the document used to indict him.

The British Consular seal on the document in question, Pick said, was taken from an Indian passport, Indians being brought up from time to time by the British police. He mentioned Ross of the Indian Section in this connection.

He further declared that one Dickson had made the photographs.

"A Very Loyal Friend"

At the continuation of the case on Monday, July 8, before Judge Chau, Pick was again put on the stand, and in response

'o a question stated that he was employed by the *North-China Daily News*. A photograph of Rodney Gilbert was produced, inscribed by this journalist to Pick as "To a very loyal friend".

Shown the photograph of allegedly forged signatures, Pick said he had not written any of these names.

With regard to Nien and the "Da Chung" club, Pick said he had been assigned by the British Intelligence to investigate this. It was located at 103 Thibet Road, corner of Nanking Road. It was raided on May 20. Pick understood that Nien was secretary. Under instructions from the British Intelligence Pick had followed every step made by the club, in which Nien was a rather small figure, as it included such men as Marshal Chu Yu-pu.

The complainant Chang, Pick said, was manager of the roulette wheel downstairs in the club.

Asked about Chang's statement that Pick had stated himself to be a brother-in-law of Captain Clarke, he flatly denied this. He also denied having said that Gordin was an American Vice-Consul, or that he had given a card to Chang with name of one Krisel as American Vice-Consul.

Shown such a card, Pick declared that it had been printed at the shop of the Russian paper "*Zarya*" under orders from the detective Ovsiannikov. Asked how long he had known Ovsiannikov, he said twenty-two years.

Pick's Open Letter

Pick said he and Ovsiannikov came from the same province. He had spoken to British Consul Barton and to Acting C. I. D. Chief Aiers about Ovsiannikov, recommending his dismissal from the police, and had sent the following letter to Police Captain Martin, U.S. Consul-General Cunningham, and an American newspaper correspondent, on May 13:

"Every citizen residing within Shanghai has the same right to give vent to his opinion at any time he or her may chose to.

"Owing to the fact that some people were allowed to indulge in provocatory actions against me, while I was absent from Shanghai and soon after my arrival here, I beg to submit the following two propositions for the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police:

"1)-The Russian Sergeant Detective, W. Ovsiannikoff, who is employed with the Shanghai Criminal Intelligence Department ought to be removed from his office, on the strength of an Article published in the Zionist Journal of December 16th, 1928, under the heading "Jewish Life," by an American Jew (a late Russian Emigrant) according to which Ovsiannikoff has perpetrated tortures and Pogroms against the Jews of the Caspian Sea Province in 1918.

"In view of the fact that 20 per cent of the Shanghai tax-payers are of Jewish nationality, I am of opinion that people of the type of Ovsiannikoff must not be connected with the Shanghai Municipality.

"I am in a position to confirm the truth of the article published in the Journal "Jewish Life" and know it to be a fact, and if required am willing to furnish additional particulars.

"2) The Shanghai Municipal Police owes me a certain sum which Mr.Clark undertook to pay me on his word, in consideration of my activity of frustrating the April uprisings in 1927, which were directed against the existing order in the settlement as well as against the first National Nanking Government."

Statement is Missing

Pick demanded the production of a statement he had made to the police at the time of his arrest. The Police Prosecutor denied any knowledge of such a statement, and Pick declared it was the second time he had to complain about the disappearance of important documents in the hands of the police. The statement was six pages in all.

Mr. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy, who is sitting with Judge Chau, here objected that the case had been up seven or eight times and Pick had not raised the point of this statement previously. Pick and Attorney Schuhl both responded, in surprise, that the point had not come up before.

Questioned, Pick said he had held official positions under the Soviet Government, in many cities. In the early years of the revolution he knew Ovsiannikov in Astrakhan and in Persia. In the autumn of 1918 Ovsiannikov was a member of a band robbing ships along the Caspian coast.

Prosecutor Bryan rose to object to this as irrelevant. Pick was angry at Ovsiannikov because the latter prepared the case, —that was all.

Attorney Schuhl said the reason for bringing this out was Pick's insistence that the case against him was a frame-up. If it was a frame-up the matter of motive was of importance, and it was necessary to find out if the man who prepared the case had a personal animus against the accused. He referred to the letter previously produced, and remarked on the mysterious nature of the prosecution, and the destruction of the very document upon which they had hoped to convict. Six charges had been made against Pick, all dealing practically with the same offense. It was necessary to find out what was behind this.

The Court permitted the examination to continue.

Piracy and Murder

Pick said that he had known Ovsiannikov in Astrakhan and Persia ten years ago. Pick held a military position in the Soviet army at the time, and was after Ovsiannikov for robberies and murders. Ovsiannikov, he said, was the leader of a band which plundered ships below Astrakhan and on the Caspian Sea, and had wiped out whole Jewish communities in this district, playing the same role here as Petlura in the Ukraine. Pick commanded a landing detachment which had to stop the activities of these bandits and pirates.

Ovsiannikov had been captured by Russian sailors in 1919, at Karagatchee, but escaped. He had already been sentenced for his crimes, the principal offenses being a large number of murders.

Ovsiannikov had later been arrested by the British on criminal charges, when the British forces were on the Caspian Sea. He was to have been turned over with other criminals to the Soviet authorities, but some new difficulty between the British and Russians intervened, and he was sent to Vladivostok.

Attorney Schuhl asked that the Court send a telegram to Russia to verify these statements. After some discussion, it was decided to make such an inquiry from the Russian judicial authorities.

Pick had had a two-hour talk with Aiers regarding Ovsiannikov on May 16 or 17, and the C. I. D. chief had told him that he could do nothing now as the man had a contract, but at the end of this agreement he would be dismissed.

Pick had gone to see Fessenden for five thousand taels which the police owed him for services rendered. He had two letters, one from a certain foreign minister and one from Dr. Ferguson.

Commissions from Swann

Asked if he had worked for Beck and Swann, of 17 The Bund, Pick said he could reply only in writing. He wrote on a card and passed it to the court.

Pick asked if Deputy Van den Berg knew that he had been employed by the Dutch Consulate also. He had reported to them regarding the work of the Communists in the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch Consulate had ask through Swann for the report, this maninstructing Pick accordingly.

Pick had seen Martin and Aiers several times in May this year. Three days before his arrest, at Police Headquarters, Pick had threatened to bring the matter before the Consular Court if he was not paid his money. Dr. Fischer had agreed to handle his case. Pick had stated to the police that he would tell the court everything about the activities of the Municipal Police.

On May 18, said Pick, he had gone to U.S. Consul Cunningham and told him about the operation of the roulette business in Shanghai. Within three days the charge against him was "framed" by Ovsiannikov. At the first hearing there was only Chang and the "document." For the first week of his arrest his typewriter was in the hands of the police. He had made a statement in writing which had not been produced in court by the police, for the reason that Ovsiannikov was mentioned as leading "White" Russian soldiers to Chang Tsung-chang, which as an S.M.P. employee he should not do. Also, bribed by the roulette houses, Ovsiannikov had gone to these gamblers and informed them of Pick's report.

Some Subversive Activities

Pick told the court the questions he had been asked by the police. They had asked him the whereabouts of the photograph compromising certain foreign officers in connection with Chang Tsung-chang's last expedition. They also asked about a document concerning the firing on some American ships on the Yangtse. They further wanted to know if Pick had published any article about an attempt to assassinate Admiral Bristol.

The police told Pick that Ovsiannikov had said that Pick had collected some anti-British material which he was going to publish in American publications. They also asked if he had some data on the roulette business, but he responded that this did not concern him. He was repeatedly asked where he kept his papers and photographs.

Pick said the Council owed him five thousand taels for services the nature of which he did not wish to disclose

(*Continued on page 314*)

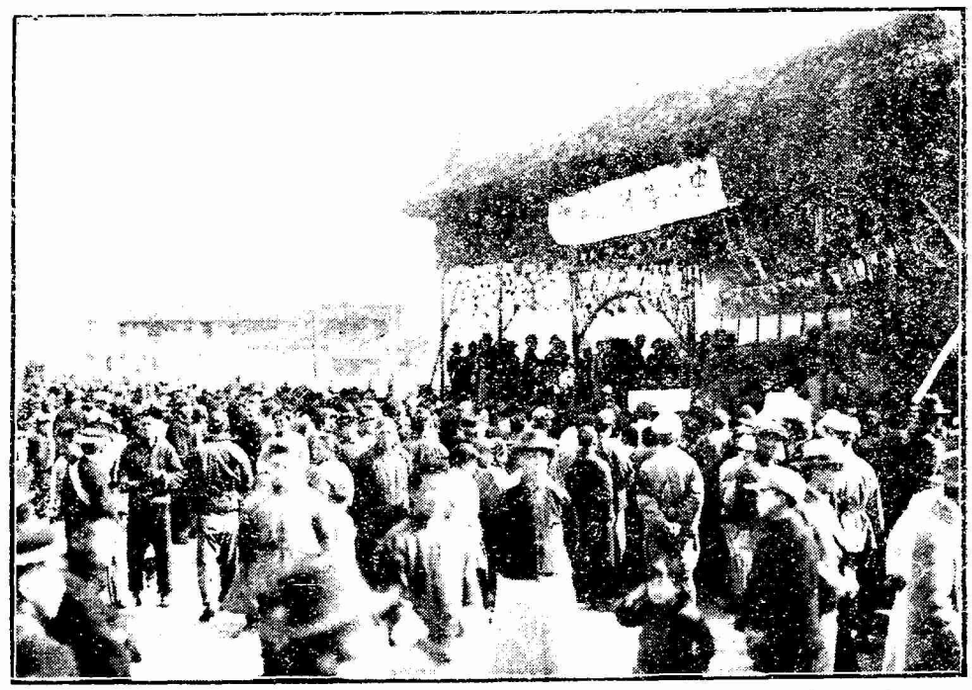
Mayor Liu Discusses the Chungshan Road

Liu Chi-wen, Mayor of the Special Municipality of Nanking, in a recent interview discussed the building of the Chungshan Memorial Road as the first step in the construction of a capital city for the Republic of China which will compare favorably with the famous European and American capitals. "When this is done," said Mayor Liu, "We shall consider ourselves as having fulfilled the wishes of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in having constructed a Capital out of ruin as well as in carrying out the principles of the Revolution.

Mr. Liu has been Mayor of Nanking since the establishment of the National Government there in 1926. He was a follower of Sun Yat-sen, having worked for nine years, from 1915 to 1923 in the revolutionary movement, holding various official positions in his native province of Kwangtung. In 1923 he went to England where he studied in London and Cambridge Universities. In fulfillment of a special commission, he investigated the municipal administrations of many of the large European and American cities before his return to China in 1926. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of the Special Municipality of Nanking and of the Reconstruction Council of the National Government and is also Chairman of the Military Surgeon Supervisory Committee of the Central military Council.

As soon as he became Mayor of Nanking, Mr. Liu declared, he determined to undertake the building of a new Nanking, as at that time there was not one good road, no order in the arrangement of the houses and no pure water, in short, not one thing which could be considered satisfactory. The first problem to be solved was that of traffic, since orderly traffic is, in the Mayor's opinion, the basis of an orderly municipality. For the improvement of traffic conditions trunk roads were necessary, and to fill this need the Chungshan Road was planned to supplement the few trunk roads, narrow and crooked, then existing.

In the building of roads it is always necessary that some houses be destroyed, and the same thing was of course true in connection with the construction of the Chungshan Road. In Mayor Liu's opinion, however, no unfortunate incident has happened to either the owners or tenants of the dwellings destroyed. "It cannot be doubted that those whose houses were demolished suffered a certain amount of inconvenience," he said, "But it is a question of sacrificing the minority for the majority. The suffering is only temporary and is necessary to permit construction work of a permanent nature to be carried out. If we had hesitated to proceed with our work merely for the sake of preventing inconvenience to the minority, there would be no construction work in Nanking, nor indeed, in the whole of China."



The road-opening ceremony and the stand in which it was held.

Compensations for Property Destroyed

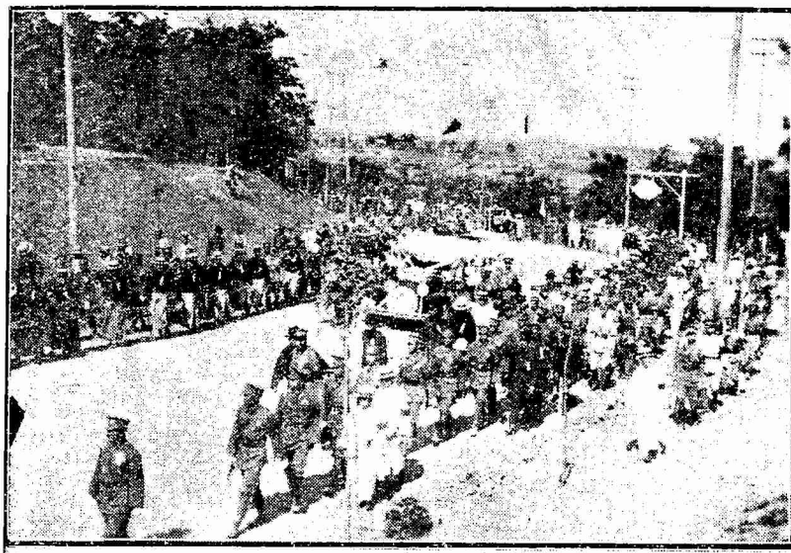
"It would have been almost impossible to have reduced the amount of the property destroyed," he continued, "Because this road runs across the whole city and has an important bearing upon the plan of construction. Owners whose properties have been destroyed have been compensated to the extent of $5.00 per fong as expense for removal. The total amount so far paid is $13,732.44 for buildings; $1,081.18 for sheds, huts, etc.; $6,960.15 for brick walls; $806.44 for fields; and $5.00 for one grave. The owners of the land so condemned will be compensated later, but it cannot be done immediately because a law governing this question has not yet been promulgated by the National Government. When the law is promulgated the owners will be compensated according to a fixed schedule, but this must be subject to the ruling of a committee especially organized for the purpose. This committee—the land commission, as it will be called—will be partly nominated by the National Government and the municipality, and partly by public organization. In this manner, the compensation paid to the owners of the properties will be carried out with a full measure of justice. As to the representatives of the public bodies, the question is what body should be eligible to appoint representatives. At present it is not certain whether the reorganized committee of public bodies can legally appoint representatives and the chamber of commerce and merchant associations are in the same predicament. In the effort to organize the land commission as speedily as possible so as to settle the question of compensation, the municipality has repeatedly applied to the National Government and the Ministry of the Interior for instructions, and it is only up till the present time that some way has been found to adjust the matter. Compensation for the private-owned land has not yet been made, but this is not due to lack of funds but to the desire of the municipality that the pesple should have full compensation. If the municipality does not take this into consideration, the private property owners could have been paid out of the funds assigned for the construction of the Chungshan Road. This fact must be realized by the property owners, and they cannot find any justification in laying the blame upon the municipality, but should really show their appreciation for the efforts of the municipal anthorities. The question of compensation will be adjusted immediately after the public bodies elect their representatives to serve on the land commission.

"The municipality has constructed a large number of houses for accomodating the people as a measure of relief. There are one hundred houses of the B class and two hundred houses of the C class, and any one whose house has been marked out for demolition in order to allow the road to be widened has the right to secure accomodation, and the rental of these houses is extremely low."

In the construction of this main road use was made of 3594 square fong of ten by ten from property owned by the government; 731 square fong of public-owned land; and 15,321 square fong of ten by ten from private-owned property. Included in the above are areas with trees, plants, buildings and other erections. Government-owned property represents 575 square fong: public-owned, 75 square fong; private-owned 2,420 square fong. Brick walls demolished were 6,969 fong in area; 720 square fong of huts, sheds and latrines were removed; while 8,064 square fong of fields were made use of. The number of owners and tenants concerned in the above estimated property destruction are as follows:—government, 40; public, 17; private 440; so that the whole number directly affected amounted to 497."

Road Planned by Mayor Liu

Immediately upon his assumption of mayorship, Mr. Liu layed out the plans for the new road, designing it both as a memorial to Sun Yat-sen and a step toward the relief of congested traffic conditions in Nanking. The road measures 12,000 kilometres in length, 40 metres in width and a little over 480,000 square kilometres in area. The road is divided into five sections. The centre for fast traffic measures ten metres in width, two walking paths each have a width of four metres, two roadways for slow traffic each measure four metres in



Upper—The Sun Yat-sen State Funeral procession passing along the Chungshan Memorial Road on the way to the mausoleum.

Center—Mrs. Liu, wife of the mayor, cutting the ribbon across the road at the road opening ceremony. Ching Shao-chen, Commissioner of Public Works, is holding the ribbon for her. Mayor Liu Chi-wen is standing on the extreme right.

Lower—The terminus of the road at the foot of the stairway leading up to the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum. In the foreground participants in the official burial are shown ascending the stairway.

49-344

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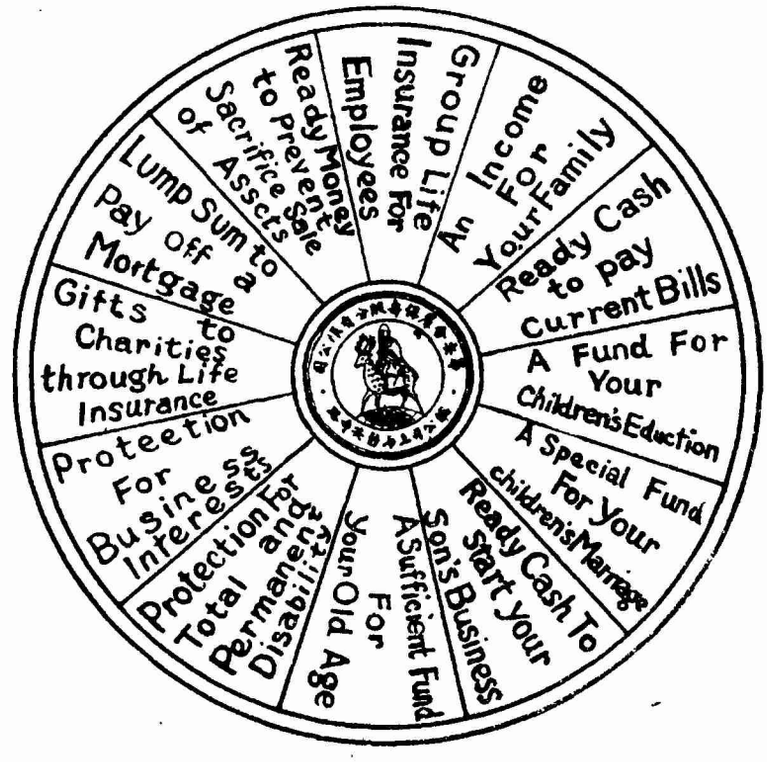
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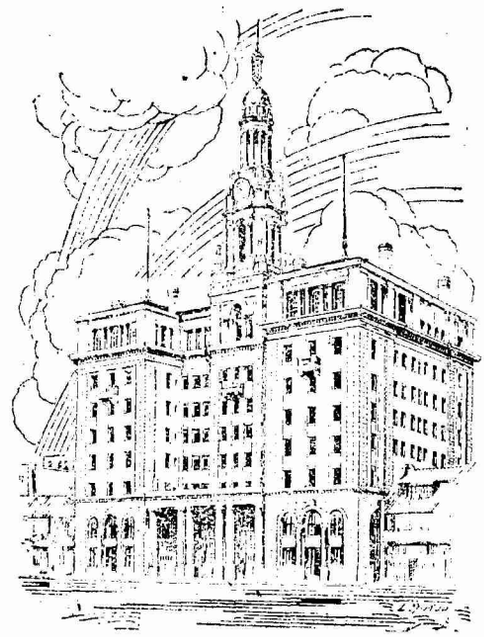


Head Office Building Owned By China United Assurance Society

49-345

Another picture of Mrs. Liu, with Eva Chang, Nanking correspondent of *The China Weekly Review* standing at her right.

slabs ten centimetres thick. The sidewalks on both sides of the main road measuring five metres in width are constructed of concrete and are planted with trees to enliven the scenery along the road.

The work of the road was divided into sections. The tender for the road was fixed at $630,000; $85,000 was required for the roadbed; $190.000 for two bridges; $30,000 for one tunnel; $150,000 for the sewerage system; and $200,000 for the foot path. The total amount paid for removal up to the time Mayor Liu was interviewed was $10,000, and the construction of the B and C houses required $110,000. The total cost of all the above items amounts to more than $1,400,000. Taking into consideration the fact that it is extremely difficult to raise funds, the whole project was carefully managed with a view to keeping a close check on all expenditures.

"The rumor was circulated by some people that the Chungshan Road was planned for the burial of Dr. Sun alone," Mayor Liu concluded, "But I may say that it is also a measure to improve traffic conditions and pave the way for the reconstruction of the capital"

width, while two footpaths are each five metres wide. The bed of the section for fast traffic is composed of a layer of rock thirty centimetres deep, on top of this is a layer of crushed stones fifteen centimetres thick, while the face is covered with asphalt one centimetre in thickness. This part of the road is especially designed for fast traffic, such as motor vehicles, and is separated from the slow traffic section with a view to preventing accidents and ensuring freedom of movement. The walking path is raised higher above the road by ten centimetres and is constructed of crushed stones ten centimetres in depth and mixed with concrete. Trees are planted on both sides with turf in the centre, and the walking path is so divided at every hundred kilometres as to form a section by itself in order to separate the pedestrians from the fast and slow vehicle traffic, while it is also planned with a view to utilizing it for tramcar lines in the future. The slow traffic sections are of simple construction and consist of crushed stones thirty centimetres thick and are paved with stone

Automobiles lined up along the Chungshan Road on the day of the Sun Yat-sen Burial.

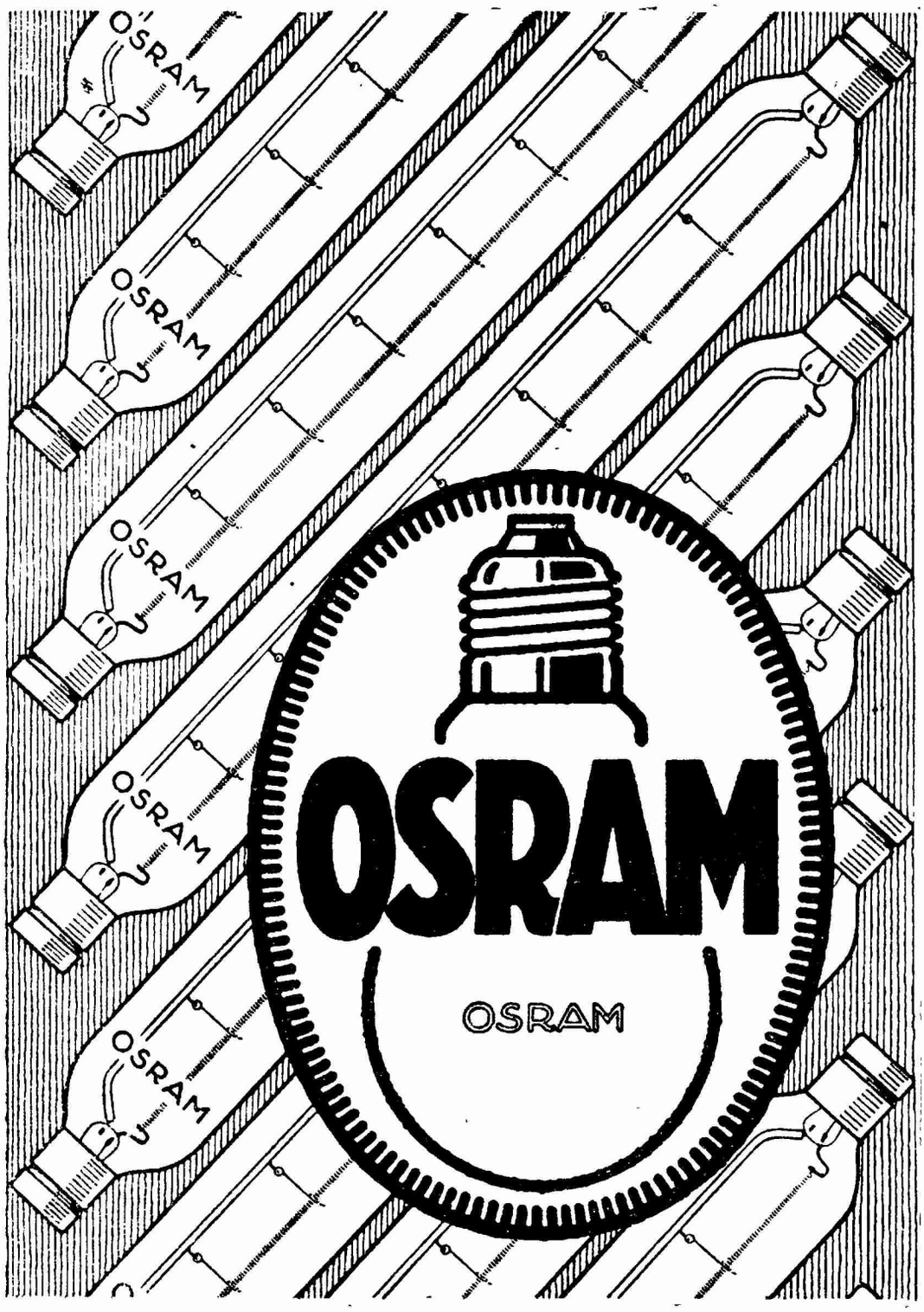
Shanghai-Nanking Air Mail Inaugurated

Before a large crowd, including Dr. Liu Shu-fian, Director-General of Posts and W. W. Ritchie, Shanghai Postal Commissioner, the Shanghai-Nanking air mail service was inaugurated at noon on Monday, July 9, when the Stinson Detroiter No. 1 left Hungjao Aerodrome for Nanking. On this first trip 350 lbs. of mail were carried to the Capital. The pilots were Captains W. R. Henderson and J.B. Machle. They landed in Nanking at 2 p.m., but due to some delay there, did not return until 6 p.m. to Shanghai, where, consequently, the delivery of the mail was retarded.

Three other Stinson Detroiters are being held in readiness at Hungjao aerodrome to be put into service carrying mail as they are needed. The No. 1 is painted grey with the Nationalist emblem painted on the tail and a big golden bird on the fuselage. It was wheeled out on the field some time before the hour for starting and a half dozen mechanics gathered round it with one in the cockpit to guard the controls from visitors who climbed inside. A small branch postoffice has been opened outside the aerodrome where mail will be accepted after the collection at the head postoffice has closed. On Monday three or four clerks were kept busy weighing mail and checking and selling stamps. A large number of the stamps, which are a special air mail issue, were sold as souvenirs. A special aerial post mark was given away.

Exactly at noon K. Nieh, Director-General of the Shanghai-Chengtu Air Mail Line took his place in the plane which immediately took off. The flight began with a circuit of Shanghai during which leaflets announcing the inauguration of the new service were dropped on the city. For the first few days, until the pilots become familiar with the country, the route will follow the railroad. Later a more direct path will be taken, thus shortening still more the time necessary for the trip.

On Tuesday no trip was made because of the high wind and the reported nearness of a typhoon, officials of the Ministry of Communications considering the plane too valuable to be risked, although the plane is believed to be capable of facing much rougher weather. Captain Machle explained that though the wind on Tuesday was not particularly heavy, it was coming over Shanghai and the surrounding territory in gusts, making dangerous air pockets possible.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The Cost of Living of China's Masses

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

(*Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University.*)

ALTHOUGH China has undoubtedly entered the phase of the industrial awakening, still the outstanding feature of China's industrial life is low wages on which it would be absolutely impossible for industrial and rural laborers to live either in Europe or America.

An excess in offer of labor compared with demand forces countless millions of unskilled common coolies to live on the edge of starvation on an average annual income of about Mex. $100, that is, about Mex. $8.33 a month, if we exclude Shanghai and two or three other especially advanced industrial towns of China.

When in America the labor wages range from $ 100 gold for unskilled labour to $300-400 gold *a month*, the not uncommon earnings of skilled labor, we find that *even in Shanghai* the exceptional center in China for high wages—the skilled factory adult male workers are paid an average of Mex. $20, that is *only $ 10 gold a month*, and in rare cases double.

This latter figure is not a casual picking up. It is the most recent and quite reliable data. The Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs, in its Monthly Journal, January, 1929, gives the following average monthly earnings for December, 1928:

	Adult male labor.
1. Spinning and Weaving:	
a. Lowest wages are paid in Cotton Spinning, where they average	Mex. $ 15.57
b. Highest wages are paid in Silk Weaving, averaging	Mex. $ 27.76
c. Average for the whole Spinning & Weaving industry	Mex. $ 20.66
2. Chemical Products:	
a. Lowest wages are paid in Paint & Varnish, averaging	Mex $ 16.55
b. Highest wages are paid in Matchmaking, averaging	Mex. $ 21.83
c. Average for the whole Chemical industry.....	Mex. $ 19.19
3. Machinery and Building Materials:	
a. Highest wages are paid in Ship Building averaging.....	Mex. $ 37.77
b. Lowest wages are paid in Cement & Tiles industry, averaging.....	Mex. $ 17.54
c. Average for the whole Machinery and Building Industry.....	Mex. $ 26.40
4. Food Products:	
a. Lowest wages are paid at Flour Mills, averaging	Mex. $ 18.33
b. Highest wages are paid in Canned Food industry, averaging.....	Mex. $ 24.30
c. Average for the whole Food Product industry..	Mex. $ 20.14

Common unskilled labor, which seldom is obtainable in America at less than $3 gold a day, that is about Mex. $ 200 a month, is practically unlimited in offer at a monthly wage of anything up to Mex. $ 10 a month, but usually rural laborers are hired by the year on an average wage of Mex. $ 25 a year, that is, but little more than *one dollar gold* per month.

The wages on which it would be possible for a workman and his family to live in China are rare exceptions. The highest average wages in Shanghai, as registered by the already mentioned Social Bureau, amounted in Shanghai, in December 1928, to Mex. $26 in the metal industry and Mex. $ 25-$28 in the municipal Electricity and waterworks.

Usually the Chinese workman is paid but insignificantly more than the cost of the most unpretentious food. Without speaking of luxury, the expenditure on clothing and lodging is limited to a risible minimum from the European point of view. The principal reasons of the existence in China of such low wages are partly the backward forms of industry and an excess in offer of labor, but the extremely low standard of living undoubtedly is the decisive factor.

Food Largest Item in Budget

According to the testimony of a number of competent authorities, to whom we will refer further, the cost of food represents the largest part of the family budget of Chinese workmen. It averages, even in the case of skilled labour, usually to some 70 per cent of the total earnings. Only in the largest industrial cities, as Shanghai, we may register such high wages which allow certain categories of workmen to spend for food only 45-50 per cent of their monthly budget. However, if we revert again to the unskilled, common labour, we may see that even in towns Chinese common workmen earn so little that they must spend for food almost 90 per cent of their wages, while in the case of farm hands this percentage often is *as high as 95-98 per cent.*

As the two-third of the Chinese population lives on rice, it is the price of rice that practically defines the minimum level of Chinese labour earnings. The remaining third of population of China lives on various grains as wheat, kaoliang, corn millet, etc, which consumed as food cost about the same as rice. Any addition to this food of meat and various vegetables is considered as a luxury not in the reach of every workman. It is usually accepted that a picul of rice, that is 60 kgs, is sufficient quantity to feed four adult workmen during a month. This is equal to the expenditure of 2-2.50 Chinese dollars a month for one person if the normal price of rice in larger towns of China is taken at the present time at 8-10 dollars a picul.

Not later back than in 1911, the low prices on rice and unpretentiousness of Chinese workmen in regard to food allowed the employers to feed coolies, even in Shanghai, for about 2.50 Chinese dollars a month. With the continued increase of the cost of food and with growing exigence from the part of workmen as to its quality and variety, it is generally estimated that, at the present time, it is entirely impossible for a Shanghai common workman to spend for food less than 6 Chinese dollars a month.

Such towns as Shanghai are, however, exceptional In other towns and in the interior of the country, in particular, the food is much cheaper and requirements of labourers are more unpretentious. Once a common hired farm hand obtains from his employer the most simple food, he requires but little money for clothing and other bare necessities and is ready to work for 25 or even for 10 dollars silver a year. Still, even the $10 yearly wage is not the limit; we know some exceptions relating to farm labour in Szechuen, where farm hands worked in 1928 for less wages, naturally with food from the employers.

The conditions of nourishment of the Chinese farm hands and peasantry are practically the same. In the most recent 1928 publications, of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, we may find several instances showing that in China, even at the present time, a peasant family of five persons can live on 25 Chinese dollars a year, that is, on $2.08 a month, or on 40 Chinese cents per month per capita. This annual expenditure of $25 covers not only cash expenses of family but the value of food produced on the farm as well.

How insignificant is the cost of living in small Chinese towns, may be seen from information found in the Bulletin of the same Bureau for 1928 from which we may gather that in a number of district towns of North China common coolies can exist on such a low income as 2.50—3.00 dollars per month. According to the data registered by the Peiping police in 1928, there were in this town families of *four* persons who existed on a monthly income of $ 9.92 that is on $2.48 per person.

Thousands of families in Peiping and Tientsin, consisting of four-five persons of which at least two persons work,—according to the figures recently collected by professors of Nankai University, are living on the equivalent of $ 10 gold per month.

However, without speaking of extreme cases when the workmen live on the edge of starvation, even in the largest towns of China as Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton, there were instance registered in 1928 of adult male factory workmen earning as low as Mex. $8 to 10 a month on their own food.

Information Regarding Industrial Centers Misleading

In analysing the cost of living in China, there is one point which must not be overlooked. A common error made by many authors onis that of forming conclusions on the general labour situation in China on the strength of statistics relating to such few industrial centers as Tientsin, Canton and Shanghai, in particular. Shanghai, which according to the statistics of 1928 counts from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 workers, undoubtedly is the most fertile field for social survey, but there are no doubts also, that Shanghai stands quite

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apart from the labour conditions not only in the interior of the country but from other larger towns of China as well. The exceptional position of Shanghai and Tientsin is evident, in particular, if regarded from the point of view of the cost of living.

According to the price indexes regularly published by the Bureau of Markets of the Ministry of Finance, the general average wholesale prices in Shanghai have risen by 1928 to 160.7 per cent if the year 1913, is taken for 100%. The other authoritative source of information, the statistical investigation of wholesale commodity prices in Tientsin and Peking, undertaken by the Nankai University's Committee on Social and Economic Research, *Chinese Economic Journal*, May 1928, reveals an increase of general average prices to 162.14 per cent for 1927 if 1913 taken for 100.

The difference in the cost of living between Shanghai and Tientsin and other towns in the interior of China undoubtedly must be very great. Although no index prices are available for the interior towns, there is enough of various scattered information to deduce that the increase of prices, during the period 1913-1928, was considerable, to the extent of 60-62 per cent, in such exceptional towns as Shanghai, Tientsin, etc., and probably only half of it in typical interior towns. Quite reliable corroborative evidence of it, the author finds in the difference of the amounts usually deducted by employers from wages of workmen to cover the cost of food at larger factories at Shanghai and in the interior ordinary towns. In the latters it usually amounted to 10 cents a day, while at Shanghai this deduction is as high as 20-23 cents.

There is every reason to believe that the increase of the cost of living in the ordinary towns of China, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc, excluded, has not yet risen above 25-30 per cent, and far less, if at all in villages. The authors, who often, off hand, assure the public that the cost of living in China has since 1913 increased by anything from 150 to 300 percent, there are such), voluntary or involuntary are exaggerating the case and badly misleading the credulous public.

It is often stated, and quite rightly, that in larger towns of China the labour wages have increased for the last 15 years approximately by 25 per cent. Workers' monthly earnings and the statistics on the cost of living are so closely related that it is entirely impossible to obtain a sound knowledge of one without simultaneous study of other. The increase of wages always and everywhere is behind that of the cost of living. The difference may be considerable at certain definite periods of social and economic *bouleversements* but it would be a deliberate or ignorant misstatement to say that during the period of the last fifteen years 1913-1928 the cost of living increased in Shanghai up to 150 or 300 per cent while the workers' earnings increased only by 25 per cent. Obvious as is this inconsistency, it has been served to the reader by a number of authors in some quite recent publications on China.

Only in a few of the most forward industries in Shanghai, the wages have sustained a considerable increase but, mostly, only with regard to the skilled labour. In the most of other industries this increase has been but insignificant, and according to the author's own estimate, hardly averages more than 25 percent relatively to 1913. In small towns and in the interior this increase is much slighter. The reader may easily recent information testifying the existence of a many remote corners where economic conditions have insignificantly but changed for a number of centuries.

The purpose of their article is to give here a concise summary of all the available information on the cost of living in China, but we must pointedly stress here that Shanghai stands considerably apart even from other cities of China, without speaking of the interior of the country.

Conditions in Shanghai

As regards Shanghai, its labor problem has until recently remained without any reliable social survey. Till now we have no figures of the exact number of workers in Shanghai. Estimates vary from 400,000 to 1,500,000. No systematic information has been available on the wages and the cost of living. It is only in November, 1928, that the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Social Affairs of the Chinese Government has commenced the systematic assembling information on the wages and the cost of living, adopting for the latter the family budjet method. It will take some time before the Bureau publishes complete summary on the matter and, meanwhile, we have no other choice but to analyse all the various unsystematic information available.

According to data found in the Economic Bulletin for 1928 of the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information, the workmen employed in Shanghai factories where they received food from the employer, usually have $ 7 a month deducted from their wages to cover the cost of food, that is, 23 cents silver a day. This evidently is not the minimum cost of food as there are industries in Shanghai where common coolies cannot spend for food out of their wages more than 4 or 5 dollars a month. As we have already mentioned, the minimum expenditure for the normal quantity of most unpretentious food necessary for the sustenance of an adult workman is reliably estimated to be in Shanghai of about 6-7 dollars a month. The expenditure of 4 or 5 dollars already means semi-stavation. In our careful compiling of reliable information on workers' wages in Shanghai, we have found many instances of common adult coolies working in this town at a daily wage of 30 cents silver on their own food and lodging.

Neither Tientsin nor Canton, Hankow and Dairen can be placed, at the present time, on the same industrial level as Shanghai, but undoubtedly the cost of living there is rapidly approaching that of Shanghai. But in the other towns of China, to begin with Peiping, the cost of living is much lower, and many instances relating to 1928 may be registered of common adult coolies working there at a miserable earning of 19 cents silver a day on his own food.

Peiping

According to C. G. Dittmer and Sidney Gamble, who surveyed the social conditions of Peiping in 1918-1920, the normal expenditure on food for a family of 4-5 persons ought to have been, at that time, at least $ 132.40 a year, that is $2.20 to $2.75 per month per head. However, they established that, instead, about 85 per cent of the working population of Peiping lived, at that time, on an average income of only 66 to 93 dollars a year or from $5.50 to $7.75 per month for the family of 4-5 persons, spending from this miserable income 68 to 83 per cent on food, something like $1.50 to $2.00, and it is not to be wonderd at even in 1928 that a quite a large number of coolies could not spend for food in Peiping more than $2.50—$300.which nothing but a semi-starvation minimum. Forsome more or less normal nourishment of an adult workman in Peiping and other larger towns in the interior of China, it is necessary, at the present time, to spend for food not less than 5-6 dollars a month.

Conditions in Interior

As regards the interior of the country, we may see there far lower standards of living. It is a fact, for instance, established by a number of quite recent investigators that, in many regions, Chinese farmers and hired farm hands (both these categories are fed similarly) spend for food about $25 a year for the needs of family of 5 persons, counting not only cash outlay but the cost of food produced on the farm as well. This is true not only for such remote provinces as Szechuen but for a number of others as Shantung and even Manchuria. Indisputable as the existence of such a modest figures is, the general labour situation is rapidly changing in China, and, according to the data of 1928, we have testimony that in a number at rural districts the farmers employing hired labor estimated the cost of feeding a farm hand at 3—4 dollars a month if fed in parties.

Summing up the above remarks, we may say that at the present time the minimum monthly expenditure of China's workers for food is the following:

Industrial Labour

From 6 to 7 dollars—in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton etc.

From 5 to 6 dollars—in Peiping and other larger provincial towns.

From 2.50 to 4 dollars—in small places and backward industries.

Rural Labour

From 3 to 4 dollars—in the most important rural centers.

From 60 to 70 cents up to 2-3 dollars in the rest of interior of the country.

Clothing

As far as the clothing is concerned, the summary of various information on hand brings us to an approximate estimate that the rural population of China spends for clothing an average of *two* dollars *per year*, and only in such towns as Shanghai the expenditure for clothing rises to 12-14 dollars a year for industrial common workmen, and up to 27-30 dollars in the case of skilled labour.

According to C. G. Dittmer and Sidney Gamble, the workers of Peiping spend for clothing from 3.4 to 8 5 per cent of their earnings. The largest expenditure registered was 96 cents per month $11.50 a year, while there were several instances of only *30 cents* spent by coolies during the period of the whole of the year.

In the low expenditure on clothing the mild climate of China undoubtedly is responsible. Common industrial coolies have, only in exceptional cases, two changes of clothing. Sometimes it is not a pair, but just a singie lower apparel. Common coolies do not buy new clothing but usually second-hand things, adding to them straw hats and cheap shoes. The

(*Continued on page 309*)

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Further Plans for the Inspection of Products

The Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial commodities organised a department for the inspection and testing of animals and animal products on May 1. Due to the complicated nature of the work, official inspection has been limited to ham, lard, and canned goods. Since then, other products have been added to the list such as casings, eggs, egg products, cow hides, etc. Not only has the department extended the scope of its testing work, it has also made plans for work along the line of research which aims at the solution of more fundamental problems than mere routine testing of export products.

In order to carry on the extended duties of ordinary testing and to accomplish the other more comprehensive projects, the Department has added a considerable number to its staff. At present, there are three veterinary doctors and one chemist, all trained abroad. Each of them is responsible for a certain definite line of work. Besides, there are eight technical assistants, all trained along the line of veterinary medicine and chosen by competitive examination.

As to equipment, the Department is planning for two laboratories; a chemical laboratory to test the chemical composition of the products, with particular reference to poison, preservative, and impure ingredients; a bacteriological laboratory to test the bacteria content of the products, with special emphasis on disease producing microorganisms.

The ordinary routine testing work is done much in the same way as in the other department, namely, to inspect or test any products under the aforesaid list upon application. A certificate signed by the Department and by the Bureau is required by the Customs for exportation. The same scientific integrity and accuracy of tests is stressed in this Department as in all other departments. Charges are made for the tests and the following is the latest schedule of charges.

Ham at $1.50 per 100 lbs.
Chilled meat at 60 cents. per 100 lbs.
Canned meat at 25 cents. per 100 lbs.
Lard at 40 cents per 100 lbs.

Casings:—

Pig casings—at $2.50 per picul.
Goat casings at $2.50 per picul.
Cattle casings at $1.00 per picul.

Eggs and products:—

Frozen egg at $0.03 per picul.
Moist egg at $0.03 per picul.
Dry egg products at $0.12 per picul.
Shell egg at $0.02 per 1000.

Cow Hides at $0.55 per picul.

Among the other projects which have an important bearing on the future of the animal products industry the following are the most important.

All firms dealing in the manufacture of animal products will be required to register with the Bureau. The factories will then be under constant supervision of the Bureau and required to make improvements whenever the Bureau deems necessary so as to bring the factories to a proper standard of sanitation and cleanliness, thereby insuring the quality of the products.

The Department is also collecting from different countries literature concerning inspection of animal products and regulations pertaining thereto so as to benefit from their experience. Some of this literature is already on hand, other is expected to arrive soon. With this material on hand, the Department will be in a better position to improve its testing procedure, as well as to lead the manufacturers to produce products which will meet the needs abroad, for it is only by so doing that trade can be developed, which is one of the primary purposes of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in establishing the Bureaus of Inspection.

As most of the animal products come from the interior the Department proposes to tackle the problem at its source. The Department proposes to make a survey of the chief animal producing districts, paying particular attention to the nature and extent of animal diseases, if any, and to use the survey as a basis for the study of methods of eliminating the diseases or preventing them from spreading. This latter work will be done in cooperation with educational institutions and other government organisations which are concerned with the same type of problem.

While strict supervision of the present factory conditions is necessary to insure the quality of animal products, the Department has in mind to work towards the establishment of modern and up-to-date slaughter houses at the chief centers of animal production. As a preliminary step towards the accomplishment of this end, the Department will carry on some propaganda work to convince the public of the necessity of strict inspection of animal products and of the establishment of well-equipped and sanitary slaughter houses.

As the work of the Department expands into larger and wider fields, there will be a demand for men competently trained for the various lines of work. Plans are being laid for cooperation with the colleges and universities in training the desired men. Opportunities will be offered to students taking courses in veterinary medicine to gain some practical experience under the direction of the Department so as better to fit them for service in the Department.

The last, but not the least, of the prejects is to work towards the removal of prohibitional measures against the importation of Chinese animal products on the part of some of the foreign countries. While the Department can not formally carry on the negotiations, it regards as its duty to so conduct its inspection and tests and to so improve the conditions under which various products are prepared and manufactured as to gain the confidence of the people to whom the products are exported, thereby making the removal of the above mentioned prohibitional measures easy of attainment.

Finally, the Department, in its endeavor, welcomes any constructive suggestions, and particularly from merchants, both Chinese and foreign, who are dealing in the exportation of Chinese animal products. Recently Mr. M. Jaffee, manager of S. Baehr & Mathew Ltd. and Mr. Wang Chia-ku, manager of Tai-Foong canned goods Co., Mr. Djen Yuen-hsin, manager of Moh Chang Egg Products Co., and Mr. Chen Tsung-shen, manager of Hsin Tah Casings Factory, have been appointed by the Bureau as honorary advisers to the Department of Inspection and Testing of Animals and Animal Products. This is only one of the ways of securing cooperation from the merchants. In short, the Department has as its aim service to the merchants concerned, and it will not spare any effort to make that service the least burdensome and the most efficient possible.

Statistics on Salt Production and Consumption in the Far East

Average of 1925-1927

(*Nankai University Statistical Service*)

Statistics on the production and consumption of edible salt in the countries of the Far East are given in the following Table. It will be seen that Japan, Indo-China and Philippines do not produce sufficient salt for home consumption, whereas China and Formosa have surplus salt to export. Russian Far East depends entirely upon imported salt for domestic consumption. In the order of per capita consumption, Russian Far East ranks the first, (52.16 kilo grams); Japan and Korea the second and third (15 and 14.9 kilo grams respectively); China, the last (6.8 kilo grams). The surplus salt of China is mainly shipped to Japan and Korea through the ports of Tsingtao, Dairen and Newchwang. The deficit of Japanese production is made up by imports from Kwantung Leased Territory, Tsingtao and Formosa. The needs of the Russian Far East are chiefly supplied by German and Crimean imports.

Countries	Production (metric tons)	Consumption (metric tons)	Per Capita Consumption (kilo grams)
China	3,123,000	3.097,000	6.8
Japan proper	669,000	840,000	15.0
Formosa	138,000	130,000	10.3
Korea	93,000	260,000	14.9
Indo-China	200,000	220,000	9.8
Philippines	31.000	80,000	8.0
Russian Far East	——	89,000	52.16

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* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

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* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
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Macdonald Cabinet and Anglo-U. S. Naval Rivalry

(This article, written by a Russian named Moskvich (Moscow) appeared in an English-language publication known as "International Press Correspondence," for June 21, 1929, published in Vienna, Austria).

The general interest of the world in the British elections has pushed the question of Anglo-American antagonism somewhat into the background recently. This circumstance caused the speech made by President Hoover on 30th May (the day of the entry of the United States into the World War) to pass almost unnoticed. There also exists a volume of opinion according to which, unlike the Conservative government, the Labour government will come to an agreement with the United States, concerning the basic questions which at present divide the two countries.

There is no doubt that the MacDonald Cabinet will strive to come to an agreement with the United States. The policy of the Labour government in this direction will undoubtedly meet with more sympathy in Great Britain than the intransigent policy of the Conservative Cabinet. The question that remains is, upon what basis can an Anglo-American agreement be reached, and whether such an agreement is at all possible.

The main and most acute question between the two countries, is of course, the question of naval armaments. In the five years of Conservative rule the growth of the general antagonism between Great Britain and the United States was reflected by intensifying bitterness in this question. The lack of success attendant upon the Three-Power Conference in 1927, the new naval programme of the United States, the bill for the building of new cruisers in Great Britain, aggressive speeches in the American Senate, the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty in Great Britain and the polemics in the press of both countries marked the stages in Anglo-American disagreement in naval questions.

With the accession of the Hoover Cabinet to power in the United States, a new factor was added to Anglo-American differences, whose role and significance was by no means clear. The open imperialist programme of Hoover provided for a further intensification of Anglo-American antagonism and for greater aggressiveness on the part of American foreign policy towards Great Britain. Considered from this point of view therefore, the declaration of the representative of the United States, Gibson, at the session of the Preparatory Disarmament Coummission, who addressed a conciliatory speech to Great Britan, was unexpected and ununderstandable for many people.

This gesture of conciliation towards Great Britain in the question of naval armaments was interpreted as the beginning of "a new era" in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. The British Conservative press hurried to interpret Gibson's speech in this fashion and sought to prove that the firm attitude of the Conservative government in the question of naval armaments had won the United States for a policy of conciliation. It is quite clear that the Conservatives needed this intepretation for their electoral campaign and that this interpretation was by no means in accordance with the actual facts. The Conservative interpretation of Gibson's speech and the spirit of his proposal did not enable the Conservatives to avoid their defeat at the hands of the British electors on the 30th May.

Gibson's Actual Proposal

The forced character of the Conservative interpretation of the speech of Gibson becomes clear when the actual proposal of the American delegate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission is considered. His proposal was for a limitation of naval armaments according to both methods under consideration, namely, according to total tonnage and according to categories. Such a proposal unaccompanied by any concrete figures meant nothing more than a simple appeal to come to an agreement. The basis of such an agreement continued to remain unclear. A reduction of naval armaments by the application of both methods might result in three equally possible solutions: limitation of naval armaments upon the basis of British naval hegemony, a limitation upon the basis of American hegemony and finally an attempt to create a certain parity.

We repeat, the proposal of Gibson offered no answer to the question as to which of the three solutions should be applied in order to bring about an Anglo-American agreement.

On the 30th May, on the same day upon which the Conservative Party was defeated, President Hoover made a speech. In this speech he recorded the fact that despite the Kellogg Pact and despite the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, the general

level of armament had risen. It is well at this point to call to mind that the repeated declarations of the Soviet Government concerning the growth of armaments were consistently denied by all the collaborators of the League of Nations and by the representatives of the governments which were represented at the Conference. From this point of view the honest declaration of Hoover who was not afraid to face facts, must be welcomed.

Hoover's conclusion was expressed in an appeal for a limitation of naval armaments upon the basis of parity between the fleet of the United States and the fleets of other countries. The British Conservative press, represented by the *Morning Post* hurried to declare that Hoover in his speech did not add much to what Gibson had said in Geneva, but this is by no means correct. Hoover declared himself in favour of a parity of naval armaments between Great Britain and the United States. Hoover's declaration does not represent any concrete and exact programme of American demands, but it does contain the fundamental attitude of the United States. At the given stage of the development of Anglo-American relations, the United States government obviously does not consider it necessary to fight for the principle of American naval hegemony in the form of the building of a fleet superior to the British fleet.

Significance of Hoover's Programme

Superficially, this position might appear to be a retreat on the part of the United States. In reality, however, when one considers that at the present moment the British fleet is stronger than the American fleet, whereas the United States is stronger than Great Britain in all other respects (economically and financially), and that the British government definitely refused to extend the principle of parity agreed upon in Washington for ships of the line, to cruisers, then it becomes clear that Hoover's programme is a programme of American hegemony.

This circumstance lends extreme importance to Hoover's declaration.

Immediately after Hoover's speech the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Stimson, pointed out that a sum of 1,170,600 Dollars had been allotted for the present naval building programme of the United States. He declared that the United States intended to carry out its naval building programme and that any alteration was only possible if the other powers agreed to a limitation of naval armaments. This very definite declaration is a concrete illustration of Senator Borah's recent statement that:

> "Should Great Britain refuse to agree to a limitation of naval armaments, then the United States would build a fleet which would be stronger not only than the British fleet, but stronger than any other possible combination of fleets."

In this fashion the President of the United States and his Secretary of State divided their roles: The President proposed an agreement upon the basis of parity, whilst the Secretary of State pointed out where a refusal to accept this agreement would lead.

The MacDonald Cabinet is faced with an extremely difficult task. After MacDonald has sharply criticised the policy of the Conservative Government towards the United States, it will not be easy for him to evade coming to an agreement with the United States. On the other hand Hoover's programme undoubtedly represents a defeat for Great Britain and an inevitable and gradual recognition of American naval hegemony. It will not be easy to find a way out of this situation.

It is characteristic that the official organ of the Labour Party, the *Daily Herald*, is spreading a rumour according to which Hoover intends to propose an agreement to the new British Government going still farther than the Kellogg Pact. According to the *Daily Herald* this agreement will contain an undertaking on the part of both States not to engage in war against each other under any circumstances whatsoever. We do not know how far the reports of the *Daily Herald* are based upon fact. Should the *Daily Herald* reports be well founded, then, taken together with the concrete programme for the limitation of naval armaments upon a basis of parity such an agreement would not be worth much. Under such circumstances it would be nothing but pacifist gilding on the bitter pill which the United States has ready for Great Britain in the question of the limitation of naval armaments.

It is very probable that by spreading this rumour of a coming step on the part of Hoover the *Daily Herald* aims at weakening the impression made by the concrete naval building programme of the American government.

Hoover's speech confirmed once again the correctness of the perspective of a further intensification of Anglo-American antagonism. The speech of Hoover also showed up one of the most dangerous rocks in the course of MacDonald's Cabinet.

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49-355

The Chinese Institute of Technical Training

BY JOSEPH BAILIE

AT its recent meeting in Tientsin, the China Foundation forthe Promotion of Education and Culture voted $35,-000 Mex. for the first year's support of the American Branch of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training. Dean Schneider of the College of Engineering and Commerce of the University ot Cincinnati is Chairman of this Branch and other members of the Committee are: Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.; Arthur Bostwick, Vice President of the Rockfeller Foundation and Director of the Peking Union Medical College, Peiping; Stanley Hornbeck, United States State Department, Washington, D C.; Sidney D.Gamble, writer of *A Survey of Peking*, New York, N.Y.; Major A. Bassett, British American Tobacco Co., Shanghai; T.S. Hopkins, Manager of the Standard Oil Co., Shanghai; and Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation, Peiping.

The idea at the bottom of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training is to improve the condition of the workers of China.

There are two approaches to this problem. One is to organize unions to compel the employers to give high wages, irrespective of whether their industries can afford to pay these wages or not. The other is to educate both the workers and the employers, giving technical education to the workers, fostering the cooperative spirit between the employers and the employed, and especially by proving to the employers that it pays from a financial standpoint to treat their workers well. The Chinese Institute of Technical Training attacks this difficult problem from the latter approach. Educate and especially educate technically.

This does not mean that the Labour Union does not have its proper place. History proves that it has a legitimate place in the amelioration of the condition of the workers. But Labour Unions to be of real value and not a hindrance to the workers, must be along sane lines. Mere agitation and the breeding of discontent is destructive unless the way is shown out of the difficulty. When M.Albert Thomas the Secretary of the International Bureau of the League of Nations at Geneva was in Shanghai, the writer heard a questioner ask him what he thought of the Labour Unions of China. His answer was that according to the western ideas of Labour Unions he hadn't seen a single Labour Union since his arrival in China. What go under the name ot Labour Unions are organizations for propaganda used by their organizers as catspaws to put across some idea where the assistance of the proletariat is wanted. So long as the workers are as ignorant as they are in China, Labour Unions would be more of a hindrance to the real uplift of the workers than a help. He finished his statement by saying that *before you can have Labor Unions in the strict sense of the term, you must have education and Technical Education*, placing the accent on the word Technical. It was highly gratifying to the writer to hear endorsement of the policy followed by this Institute, from such a high authority.

Returned Students Without Practical Experience

When the work, out of which this Institute has grown, was begun, the writer saw the need of teachers and of technical teachers. But when he looked around for the sort needed, he couldn't find any. This led to turning attention to the Chinese Engineering students in the United States, who had been returning in goodly numbers but because of the lack of practical education, were unable to go into any shops and educate technically the apprentices, for education must begin with the young. He then devoted six solid years placing Chinese students in industrial plants in the United States, where they worked as common workmen and acquired dexterity of hand along with that flexibility of thinking that they had obtained in the engineering schools. Mr Ford kept 100 of these young men for several years in his works, paying their work and circulating them from department to department as soon as they had mastered each part. More than a hundred other industrial plants admitted our students and altogether there were placed over 600 of these young engineers in the different plants in the United States.

When these young men with trained hands and educated heads began to return to China, we were able to open three schools in as many industrial plants in Shanghai, viz, the Municipal Power Plant, the Shanghai Waterworks and the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works. In each of these we placed a graduate engineering student who had 4 or 5 years of actual work under commercial conditions in American plants where he had earned the regular wages of American workmen, and where some earned enough at their work to pay for their way through the Universities.

At the beginning the foreigners in the works were sceptical about the ability and willingness of the Chinese returned students to dirty their hands and clothes in doing those things that must be done if they were to prove themselves of any real value. It took almost a year for these young men of the new type of returned student, to convince these hard-headed Scotchmen and Englishmen that they really were of the right stuff to be of value to them in the training of their apprentices. Then what happened? Instead of tolerating them in the works and compelling the apprentices to go to classes after work, the teachers were taken on full time as part of the staff, the apprentices were allowed to attend school two hours a day three times a week in the afternoons, on the time of the companies, and the teachers were engaged to have the full freedom of the shops going around from boy to boy showing him how to stand, how to hold his chisel, when to lay more pressure on one end of the file than the other when filing, and such technical points that only a practical man could think of importance.

The result is that in the first two of these schools, viz, the Waterworks and the Municipal Power Plant, the schools have become as much a part of the works as any other department, having a budget and, as stated above, having the teachers on the staff engaged for several years on contract. In the Waterworks, three of the apprentices have been made into foremen because they proved to be more valuable than the old type of foremen. In the Power Plant apprentices are receiving double the wages they would have been receiving had no school been opened. In neither place would the management of the plant think of doing without the school.

The third school at the Kiangnan Dock, which was, while it ran, the best of the three, was shut when the nationalist troops arrived in this region. It was outside the district protected by the foreign troops during the troubles and the teachers had to flee for their lives. Later when we were able to visit the Dock after things became settled, the Labor Unions had opened their own school in that plant and had thus closed the door to reopening the school. It was impossible to prove to those in charge that the schools being run by the Unions, while good after a fashion and doing what ought to be done, were in charge of men who were altogether incompetent to give technical education to the apprentices.

They looked upon us as being the emissaries of capitalism and imperialism and were not over polite to us. I didn't blame them as they did what they did in ignorance believing us to be their enemies instead of their real friends. At this point I would like to call the attention of the readers of this article to what has happened in the Shanghai Waterworks. The workers in that plant have made a public declaration that they will not hereafter give ear to any agitators from the outside but will stick to their employers through thick and thin as they treat them so well, providing houses, a bonus and a school to prepare the young employes to take the best positions in the plant if they are diligent and have the ability. I would like some of the readers of this article to apply to the head office of the Waterworks for a permit to visit the school and see with their own eyes what is being done. Personally, I consider that the results in that one plant have been worth all the work our Institute has done since its inception. But as stated above, that in the Power plant is just as valuable only it is more difficult to be permitted to enter that plant owing to, the risk of a visitor's blowing the whole thing up by a slip.

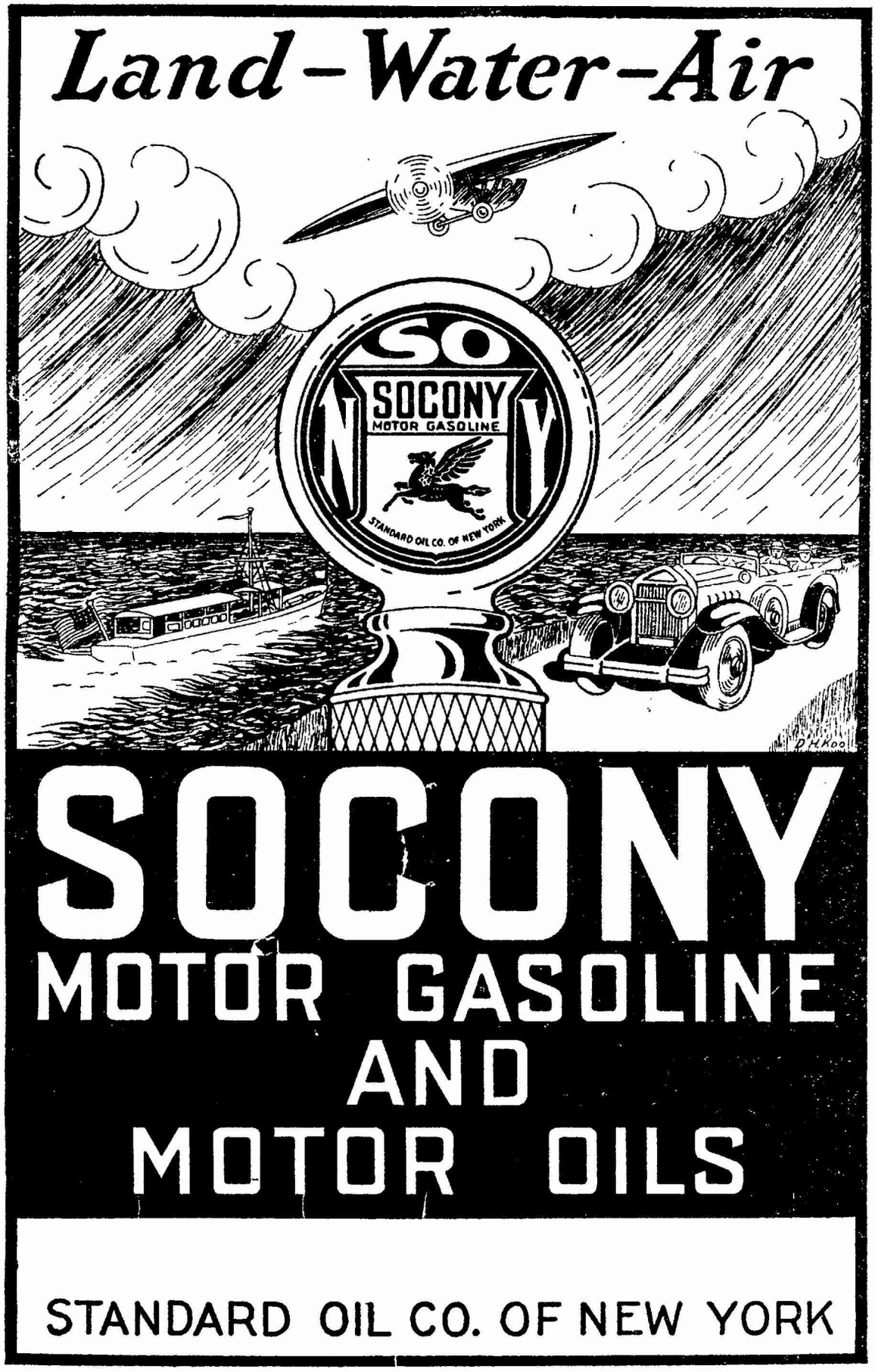
The Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Instituition

About the beginning of this year, the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution 91 Kiaochow Road, Shanghai, approached our Institute to reorganize their Institution along more practical lines. The Institution is well endowed and has about 180 boys some of whom are orphans. But the methods previously followed hadn't made these boys as efficient as they would have been if they had had their practical training in workshops where all who entered had to work under commercial conditions. The boys were trained to do a good many things but they hadn't got into their heads that they had to do their work as fast and as well as every other boy unless they were to go hungry.

The arrangement to which the Committee in charge of that school has agreed and which we are now carrying out is to take one of the boys from the school and two boys from an industrial plant and form them into a unit. These three boys will circulate between the school and the plant spending one month in the school and two in the plant and at the end of four or five years will all have some education and will all be real workers. It is thus seen that the same number of boys is kept at school as before and the same number in the factory.

For the present the plants cooperating with the Kiaochow Road School are the New Engineering Works, Butterfield &

(Continued on page 312)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Travel on the

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Completed from Hankow to Chuchow
Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow
Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Head Office

CANTON

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

49-358

Importance of Tung Oil in Industry

(*U. S. Commerce Reports, June 3*)

E. C. WOOD, CHEMICAL DIVISION

TUNG OIL, also called China wood oil, is obtained from the nuts of two varieties of trees, known as the *Aleurites montana* and the *Aleurites fordi*. These trees are indigenous to China, which at present is the world's source of supply. The former type is confined largely to the southern Provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan and the latter to the Provinces of Szechuen, Hunan, Kweichow, and Hupeh. The *Aleurites fordi* is the tropical and hardier tree and supplies over 90 per cent of the total production of tung oil.

Uses of Tung Oil

The Chinese for many years have had numerous uses for the oil, such as a dressing for leather, the manufacture of soap and varnish, waterproofing for paper, cloth, umbrellas, shoes, silk, pongee, and other materials. Chinese ink is prepared by burning the oil cake. The most important use is for finishing and waterproofing Chinese junks and other boats. In the form of paste made by burning the nut to a soot and mixed with oil, it finds extensive employment in the calking of boats.

Since the importation of the oil into the United States, the uses of the commodity have multiplied. On account of its rapid drying and waterproofing properties, it was discovered that an excellent spar varnish could be produced to replace copal varnish. Other large consumers are the linoleum and oilcloth industries, manufacturers of enamel, floor, deck, and wall paints. Considerable quantities also are used in the preparation of insulating compounds and for brake bands for automobiles.

Imports of Tung Oil into the United States

Tung oil ranks as the fourth largest chemical import into the United States. Shipments of oil from China to America are made from the ports of Hankow, Shanghai, and Hongkong. The greater portion of the total supply originates in Hankow. Transportation of tung oil to the United States is principally in tank steamers and on arrival at destination it is pumped into barrels, drums, or tank cars.

The quantities and values of tung-oil imports into the United States during the last five years are recorded in the following table:

Imports of tung oil the United States

Year	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	
1924	81,587,854	$11,091,776
1925	101,553,519	11,385,848
1926	83,003,774	9,148,090
1927	89,650,411	11,809,583
1928	107,356,971	13,419,029

Special Monthly Cable Reports from Hankow

On account of the importance of tung oil to American consumers, and for the purpose of acquainting purchasers with primary market conditions existing in Hankow, the principal market center, the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1925 arranged for special monthly cable reports. These dispatches are transmitted by the consulate at Hankow and contain monthly export figures of oil shipped from Hankow to the United States and Europe, as well as market quotations prevailing during the month. Quotations contained in the cablegrams are computed by the Chemical Division and conversion rates and equivalents in United States currency are calculated at current cable quotations of the Shanghai tael. Every cable release states that prices accorded are for processed oil, naked, at Hankow godown, and do not include overhead taxes, packing, coolie hire, insurance, and other incidental charges.

Development of American Industry

In 1905 Doctor Fairchild, of the United States Department of Agriculture, brought from China some tung-oil seeds which were planted at Government experimental

stations located in the Southern States and California, and experiments were conducted to determine the most suitable soil and cultivation methods for the growth of the trees. After several years, it was apparent that the trees showed better progress in Florida and the bordering Gulf States. It is stated that climatic conditions in this area, which lies in practically the same latitude and longitude as the producing districts of China, favor successful cultivation. At present there are in this vicinity approximately 6,000 acres of tung-oil trees under cultivation, and considerable acreage is planted in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Although domestic production is as yet comparatively nil, scientific care in the cultivation and fertilization of tung-oil trees in Florida have resulted in an oil superior in quality to the imported product. Furthermore, extraction by modern machinery, in comparison with the crude process employed by the Chinese, permits a larger and clearer yield of oil. One of the large plantations in Alachua County, Fla., installed machinery for crushing and expressing oil, and this plant in January, 1929, was placed in operation, crushing 70,000 pounds of nuts, the yearly yield of the groves. With the establishment of a domestic industry to meet requirements, other new uses probably will be found for the commodity.

In view of the increasing demand for tung oil, other countries are conducting experiments for its production. The United States has aided the movement by shipping seed to New Zealand, Africa, India, Australia, England, Paraguay, Argentina, Bermuda, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Assistant Secretary of the Commission

John McGregor Gibb, Jr., assistant secretary of the Commission, was born in Philidelphia, Pa., in 1882, and was educated in the public and private schools there. In 1904 he received the degree of B. A. from Wesleyan University where he specialized in history, economics, and mathematics. In 1920 he received an M. A. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennyslvania where he taught in 1919-1920.

In 1904 he came to China and spent the greater part of the succeeding five years in the study of the Chinese language, teaching classes in economics, history and science at the same time. Excepting the periods when he studied at the University of Pennsylvania, he has been, for the greater part of the time since 1904, a professor in Peking University, of which institution he was also treasurer. Since 1921 he has been Director in charge of the University's new plant, in connection with which about twenty university buildings and fifty faculty residences, costing approximately four million dollars, Mex., are being built.

Mr. Gibb is the author of a number of articles on China and has translated or written a number of textbooks on chemistry in Chinese.

Kuomintang Would Arrest Chinese Students in U.S.A.

The Central Party authorities in Nanking, according to a report of the *Ta Chung* news agency on July 5, have recommended to the State Council, the arrest of seven Chinese students now in the United States on the grounds that they are involved in counter-revolutionary activities against the Kuomintang and the Central Government. It was stated that the Ministry of Education has taken steps to discontinue the Government's remittances to the students whose names were given as Shih Yuan, Hwang Shih-tsu, Chiang Hsi, Tseng Hui-tsz, Hsu Yung-ying, Shih Tso and Kuo Chi-hsiang.

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

That every foreigner and Chinese interested in political conditions in China, or in the relations of China and the Powers, should have. They are

The Organic Law of the National Government, in English and Chinese.

and

The Sino-Foreign Treaties of 1928, in English and Chinese.

Both books recently published by the

Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

The Organic Law of the National Government—consists of 24 pages of text with cover in colors, containing the picture of the late Dr. Sun. This book describes the form and organization of the Government and contains a chart showing the Government Committees, Price, including postage..... 50 cents.

The Sino-Foreign Treaties, 1928,—contains nearly 200 pages, with cover in colors showing the National Emblem. It contains copies, in English and Chinese, of treaties negotiated in 1928 between China and the following nations, America, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and Germany, the treaties dealing with both the tariff and extrateritoriality. Price, including postage..... $ 1.00

Copies of these books may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, enclosing the amount in check, postal money-order, or Chinese postage stamps

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

49-359

New Books of Interest in the Far East

American Democracy at Home

Black America. By Scott Nearing. The Vanguard Press, New York, 1929.

This book, though it deals with inhabitants of the United States, is one which every thoughtful Asiatic will read with interest. In its pages they will find an example of the treatment accorded by an occidental nation, profuse in its expressions of friendliness to the East, to subject people of another race.

Mr. Nearing has put no startling new discoveries or rare information into his book. He has simply gathered and discussed, from an economic viewpoint, facts concerning the American Negro which pass as common knowledge among citizens of the United States. If there are people still living—and undoubtedly there are—sufficiently naive to accept assertions for what they say and look upon the United States as the land of the free and the Mecca of the oppressed, they will be shockingly disillusioned to learn that in many states of the union a man or woman whose skin is black is, in practice, without social acceptance, professional or business opportunities, franchise, legal rights or protection against the crudest and most cruel manifestations of mob hatred. In cities of the South and many of the North, a Negro man dares to walk on the streets in the company of a white girl only at the risk of his life. Even in the schools, where children are taught to prattle glibly of "freedom", "justice" and "democracy", blacks, when they are not rigidly separated from whites, are made by every conceivable means to feel that they are inferiors. It would be well if every prospective emigrant from Asia to the United States understood perfectly the status of black Americans.

In the light of the facts set forth in *Black America*, the avowed benevolence of American Imperialism seems anomalous. Are the Chinese willing to believe that a government which permits the exploitation and subjugation of one-tenth of its population at home bases its policy toward people of another race abroad solely on altruism?

The Jones Law, passed by the United States Congress in 1916, serves the Philippine Islands as constitution. In the preamble to the Jones Law independence, at some vague future date, is promised the Filipinos. To this promise they piously cling, while governors-general preach "cooperation and economic development", and native culture succumbs to a persistent campaign of Americanization. Amendments to the constitution of the United States granted the enslaved Negros emancipation, suffrage and all the rights of citizens. In the American history courses given in Philippine schools, the virtual nullity of these amendments is not emphasized.

Many books have been written dealing with race problems in America, but Mr. Nearing is the first to present the economic aspects of the question. This gives his work still further interest in connection with eastern affairs, as it is generally accepted as a truth that relations between the orient and occident are governed largely by economic factors which may be expected to work in much the same way both at home and abroad.

Black America is profusely illustrated, approximately half the book consisting of pictures of Negro life and the leaders in the movement for a genuine Negro emancipation.

G. B.

Attila

The Scourge of God. By Marcel Brion. Robert M. McBride & Company, 7 West Sixteenth Street, New York, 1929.

This is the first modern biography of the strange figure who plunged the Empire of the West into chaos. In his youth Attila was a hostage in Rome. Like Peter the Great he made the most of his exile. By exercising his great ability for observation and assimilation he mastered the fine points of Roman military strategy. After reaching maturity and rejoining his own people, he used his knowledge with terrific effect against his former captors. Mr. Brion has humanized this awe-inspiring figure who was regarded by all Christendom as the Anti-Christ and at whose name Europe trembled. Small wonder! Attila was one of the Titans of military history. Having made himself virtual master of Central Europe, having created out of scattered, unorganized tribes an Empire extending to the Great Wall of China, he led his many-nationed army into Gaul and Italy on campaigns so merciless as to have made his name for all time synonymous with terror and carnage.

Here, at last the famous Battle of Chalons is described with detail worthy of a super-film, and this rarely remembered fact repictured: the conqueror's triumphal progress towards Rome was checked not by any flaw in his genius as a tactician but through the intervention of Pope Leo himself, who dared meet the Scourge of God armed only with simple faith in God.

It was not until 1,500 years later that Attila's descendants coined the word "Weltpolitik", yet "the Scourge of God" in A.D. 436 was engaged in a policy of consolidation in Northern Europe and Asia which was beyond the dreams of the modern world, according to Marcel Brion.

"He went far into Central Asia, descended along the coasts of the Baltic, made sure of the loyalty of his Slavic and German allies, and returned to the Danube. According to the circumstances, he employed his prestige, persuasion or terror in his efforts to gain full control of the Huns. He had awakened among them the old impulses for war and conquest.

"For a great many years peaceful relations had existed between the Huns and the Chinese Empire. During his Asiatic expedition Attila had gone as far as the Great Wall, which still presented an insurmountable barrier to the greed of the barbarians. Attila coveted China, but the moment for conquering it had not come. He made the West the object of his ambitions, satisfied that they would be realized there so long as China would not interfere with him. Since her emperors also desired peace, they accepted his many protestations of friendship, and welcomed each year ambassadors bearing rich gifts. He kept for them the finest horses and all those precious objects which Rugila had taken from the Burgundians. He flattered their pride of culture by sending Greek and Latin manuscripts illuminated with painted figures; plaques of carved ivory and bronze statues.

"The Chinese affected a great contempt for the Huns, whom they called "the stinking ones," but they preferred to live on good terms with them. Therefore, they treated as a distinction Attila's offer of friendship, acknowledging his gifts with magnificent presents, bestowing upon him the highest honors which their customs allowed them to grant aliens. A delicate game of mendacity was being played by the two sovereigns.

"No false note sounded in the discourse of the ambassadors who carried the humble salutations of the Son of Heaven to the King of the Huns, nor in the wishes for happiness and long life addressesed by the latter to his brother in China, his friend, with whom there would be eternal peace.

"Thus Attila assured himself that the Chinese armies would not pass beyond the Great Wall while he was busy in his conquest of Rome and Constantinople. He would return afterwards but without gifts, without kindly words; and Roman legions would be hurled to the assault of the ramparts of China."

M. J. C.

Shanghai, July 5, 1929.

American Literature. By Ernest Edwin Leisy. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1929. 299 pp with appendix, bibliography and index.

This is a timely book on the history of American Literature. The author calls it "An Interpretive Survey." It will make an excellent text book for the student and can be used as a reference volume in the home.

Professor Leisy's material is grouped under four headings as follows—The Puritan Tradition, The Pioneer Spirit, The Romantic Impulse, and The American Scene. In each chapter there are numerous sub-headings, making reference easy. The index is also valuable. The appendix contains a list of American writers with a few of their works. In this are to be found 94 named as Earlier, and 113 as Recent and Contemporary Writers.

G. B. S.

Life in Freedom. By Jiddu Krishnamurtit. Horace Liveright, New York, 1928. Second printing, 96 pp.

This is a slender volume compiled from Camp-fire addresses given in various parts of the world to the adherents of this Indian theosophist and mystic. The subjects of these talks are The Purpose of Life, Happiness and Desires, Understanding, The Search, Stand in Your Own Strength, The Hidden Well, Be In Love with Life, Time, and Formless Creation. The truth as he seeks it is very large and all-embracing, very free and untrammelled; the author's very freedom from all limitations will appear to some as a barrier to the understanding of his philosophy.

G. B. S.

THE COST OF LIVING OF CHINA'S MASSES

(*Continued from page 298*)

cost of shoes is considered as the heaviest expense for the town coolie, averaging about 50 cents a month.

According to the reliable information of M. Thomas Tchou, prominent Shanghai social explorer, relating to 1922, the unskilled single workmen in Shanghai spend on clothing 10 per cent of their budget, that is $ 14.28 a year or $ 1.19 a month, while skilled workmen spend 12 per cent, or $ 2.31 a month, their yearly expenditure amounting to $ 27.72, on the average. G. Sokolsky gives in the China Year Book 1928, a lower figure, stating that a family of two persons spends for clothing M. $12 a year, that is only 50 cents a month. Both of these estimates, however, have been based upon the statistics received from large industrial enterprises of Shanghai, where labor conditions usually are better than ordinary. If we take into consideration the Shanghai common coolie class, as for instance, wharf workmen, common labor engaged in the building industry, etc., we may find reliable information indicating that this category of labor cannot spend from then wages more than Something near to *$6.50 per year* on clothing, is true with respect to Tientsin, Canton, and a few other of the most important industrial centers of China.

As regards the rural population, we may mention here the authoritative testimony of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information in the "Chinese Economic Journal", November, 1927, that the survey of eight districts of Shantung province has proved that the common Shantung farmer spends for clothing an average of two dollars per year. To the same conclusion have come British piece-goods firms which a few years ago investigated Chinese markets for this very purpose.

Thus, with respect to clothing we may conclude here that the largest part of China's population, which is the peasantry, spends on clothing, approximately, two silver dollars $1 gold a year, while only in the principal industrial centers the annual expenditure of the workers on clothing rises up to $ 12—$ 14 silver a year. Only skilled well paid workmen of large towns can spend on clothing up to 27-30 dollars a year. But, with this, we have not to forget the existence of a large number of destitute farm hands and common coolies who spend, sometimes, much less than one dollar a year.

The expenditure of labour classes on lodging and heating naturally is different in the South and North of China. In South China, in many towns, there are thousands and thousands of coolies who live there for years without having any permanent lodging. Hongkong and Canton are typical examples, where one may see coolies sleeping on sidewalks in alley-ways and in boats on the river.

In Central China, even in such large centers as Shanghai, the monthly expenses of workmen on lodging are extremely low. Most of ordinary common coolies, if not married, have not their own lodging and sleep in night-houses at the rate of 50 cents per month. Unskilled industrial workmen in Shanghai, if they have family of 2 persons, according to the testimony of M. Thomas Tchou, spend on lodging from 13 to 16 percent of their income, that is from $1.50 to $3.00 a month.

In Peiping, according to the survey data obtained by Dittmer and Gamble, the working population spend only 5-8 per cent of their income, and in exceptional cases up to 15 per cent. In 1918-1920, this ratio was expressed in dollars from M. $5 to $12. a year and from M. $7 to $ 15 in 1928, previously to the removal of the capital to Nanking, that is in normal conditions.

For the fuel necessary for heating and preparation of food, Shanghai industrial workmen pay an average of 47 cents a month, that is from 3 to 4 percent of their earnings. In North China this expenditure is higher, with the lowest minimum of 50 cents per month.

(To be Continued)

Dollar Company Quotes Harry Franck in Ad Series in America

In one of a series of advertisements pertaining to round-the-world tours advertised by the Dollar Steamship Line which are now appearing in leading American magazines, is the following quotation from Harry A. Franck, well-known American writer of travel books.

"And perhaps most valuable of all the souvenirs of your stay in China will be the life-long realization that Chinese culture, even reduced to terms of mere courtesy, is only different from rather than inferior to our own, that many a custom we consider backward may be due to the fact that our own viewpoint is upside down .....another step forward in that genuine understanding which is, after all, the chief goal and advantage of travel....."

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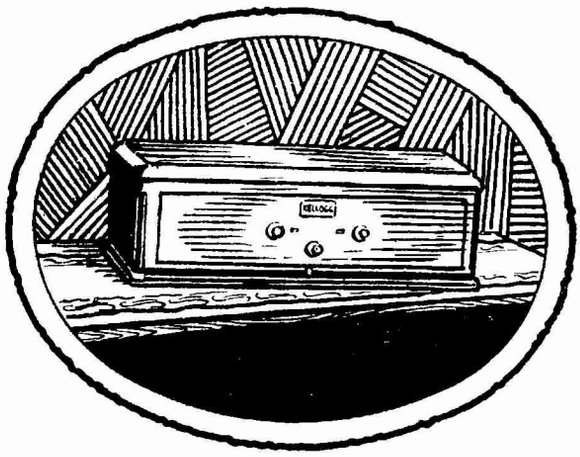
Courses providing comprehensive training for the profession of journalism will be offered by Yenching University, beginning in September, 1929.

The staff, which will include a Chinese newspaperman of long and varied experience, will offer courses of study in the history and principles of journalism, news writing and editing, advertising, problems of the publisher, etc.

The B. A. degree and a professional certificate may be obtained in four years.

Address all inquiries and communications to

The Registrar
Yenching University,
Peping, China.



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Model 515: A table set completely self-contained, except speaker. Cabinet of molded metal finished in two-tone warm brown. Height 9¼ inches, width 28⅝ inches, depth 12⅛ inches. List price, including four Kellogg A-C tubes, one Kellogg 403 A-C power tube, and one 280 rectifier tube M. $265.

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Every description of banking business transacted

Who's Who in China

Mr. C. B. Kwei

桂質柏

(Kuei Chih-pai)

Mr. C. B. Kwei was born at Wuchang, Hupeh, in 1900. He received his middle-school education in Anking, graduated from the Central China University, and was also a member of the first class of Boone Library School. From 1922 he held the positions of Assistant Librarian of Peking Union Medical College, Librarian of Shantung University, President of Tsinan Library Association, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Library Association. In 1926 he went to the United States of America, as the Curator of the Chinese Collection of Columbia University, New York City, and as a representative of China to the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference of the American Library Association, held at the Atlantic City and Philadelphia. While in New York, he distinguished himself as the Editor-in-chief of the Chinese Student Bulletin, published by the Chinese Students' Club of Columbia University, and for one period was their Treasurer. Meanwhile he found time to be a graduate student of the same University, especially in the School of Library Service, from which he received his Master of Science degree in the summer of 1928, and by election was a member of the New York Library Club. He contributed a number of articles to the China Weekly Review, Library Journal (New York City), Libraries (Chicago), China Critic, Chinese Students' Monthly, China Journal of Science & Arts, Hawaii Chinese News, Mun Hey Pao (New York City), Chicago Daily News, Bulletin on Scientific Relations of the League of Nations, etc. For several years he served as the special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor on Far Eastern library conditions. Moreover, he was responsible for the translation into Chinese of Dewey's Decimal Classification and Relative Index for Chinese libraries, and for the compilation of the Chinese authortable. At present Mr. Kwei is visiting Canada, cataloguing the Gest Chinese Research Library of McGill University, Montreal.

Tsui Ting-hsien

崔廷獻

Tsui Ting-hsien, Mayor of the Tientsin Special Municipality, was born in the year 1878 in Shou-Yang, Shansi.

He graduated from the University of Shansi and studied law and political science in the Law University of Japan from which he graduated in 1904.

He has been appointed to the following offices since taking up his political career:

Director of the Bureau for the Opening of the Port of Hu-Lu Tao, Director for Civil Affairs and Finance in the Provincial Government of Shansi, Acting Civil Governor of Shansi, Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Shansi, Commissioner for Political Affairs in Shansi, Taoyin and Salt Commissioner of Ho-tung District, Superintendent of the Agricultural College, College of Technology, and the School of Railway, President of the Preparatory School of Japanese Language in Shansi and Managing-Director of the Pao-ching Mining Company. He is a member of Kuomintang.

For his distinguished services, he has been awarded the Second Class Chia Ho Decoration with the Grand Cordon and the Second Order of the Striped Tiger (Wen Hu).

Alleged Japanese Communist Arrested in China

The *Shun Pao* on July 7 printed a report stating that the Chinese authorities had arrested a Japanese university professor in the Nantao section of Shanghai and handed him over to the Japanese authorities on the grounds that the Japanese professor was guilty of communistic activities. It was stated that he had been sent to China by some communistic organization in Tokyo and was preparing to sail for Vladivostok when arrested. The information leading to the Professor's arrest was supplied to the Chinese authorities by the local Japanese Consular authorities. The name of the professor was not given in the news report.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Mukden Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

49-363

Men and Events

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, and Mrs. Cunningham have left Shanghai for Peking.

P. T. Chen, Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, departed last week for Foochow, Fukien province, on a business trip for the Ministry.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Kiner of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, have departed on a trip to North China and Manchuria.

E. Doggett of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company has returned to Shanghai from a vacation at his home in the United States.

Hans J. Meyer, Far Eastern representative of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation, has arrived in Shanghai on a business trip.

Some 400 employes of the American Asiatic Underwriters, Chinese and foreigners, were given an excursion to Hangchow, Chekiang province, on July 4.

Mrs. C. C. Wu, wife of the Minister to the United States, is returning to Shanghai by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France*, which will arrive here on July 19 from Vancouver.

Peter Honigsberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg of Shanghai, has returned from the United States to spend the summer vacation here. Mr. Honigsberg is a senior student at Harvard University.

The Ministry of Public Health has appointed Doctors Wu Lien-teh, Yen Hui-ching and Tsai Hung as delegates to attend the Pacific Surgical Conference which is scheduled to be held in Honolulu on August 14.

His friends will be interested to learn that Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, LL.D. (London), who was former a well-known newspaper editor in Peking, has accepted an appointment as Councillor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Lieut. C. B. Brown, Chinese language student at the American Legation in Peiping arrived in Shanghai this week for a visit of several days. Lieut. Brown was formerly U. S. Marine Intelligence officer connected with the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines stationed at Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fritz will be at home after Wednesday, July 10, at their residence at No. 9 Route Kaufmann. Mr. Fritz, who is a member of the firm of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, was married on June 18 at Dairen, Manchuria, to Mrs. Bernardine Szold of New York.

Among the homes destroyed in a fire which occurred in the town of Mill Valley, California, July 2 was that of Mrs. Julean Arnold, wife of the American Commercial Attache to China. Mrs. Arnold suffered no harm to her person although her house was completely burned.

Miss Emma Leona Bernard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Bernard of Shanghai, was married on July 2 to Wilmot Henry Owens, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Owens of Sumter, South Carolina. The wedding was held at the Community Church, Rev. E. W. Luccock officiating.

The birthday cake for the celebration of the birthday of former President Coolidge, which occurred July 4, was a present from Lee Ping-yuang, former steward on the presidential yacht Mayflower. Mr. Coolidge's birthday was quietly observed at his home in Northamption, Massachusetts.

Rear Admiral Charles Butler McVay will pass through Japan about September 2 en route to Shanghai to relieve Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the United States Navy, according to information received by the office of the United States Naval Attache in Tokyo.

Chu Shao-yang, former Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Finland and will depart shortly for his new post. Since returning to China, Mr. Chu has been spending his time at Nanking conferring with officials of the Government regarding the Sino-Russian situation.

M. Thomas Tchou, Chinese delegate to the 12th International Labor Conference in Geneva, and his adviser-secretary, Kenneth H. Fu, have been invited to investigate labor administration in Italy, Germany, France and England. They are expected to return to Shanghai on board the *Empress of Russia* which will arrive here August 9.

Foreigners representing themselves as from the Revenue Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council have been visiting houses in Chinese territory in the neighborhood of Scott Road, explaining that they wanted to get names of all foreigners living outside of Settlement limits, and inquiring at Chinese homes in this neighborhood for this ostensible purpose.

On Wednesday, July 3, Miss Clare Spooner of Grand Marias, Minnesota, was married to Ralph Peters, Oriental partner of Haskins and Sells. The wedding took place in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Tobin in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai, with Chaplain Thompson of the *U.S.S. Pittsburgh* officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Peters left on the *President Pierce* for a month's stay in Japan.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company's annual report indicates an annual profit of Tls. 749,762 77 of which amount Tls. 414,000 will be used to pay a dividend of 10 percent; Tls. 100,000 in reserve account; Tls 100,000 to depreciation account and Tls. 135,762.77 to be carried forward to new account. It was also stated that an extraordinary special meeting of stockholders will shortly be called for the purpose of reducing the capital by a cash return of paid-up capital of Tls. 25 per share.

On the morning of June 27 Prof. Jacques Reclus, instructor in French at Lao-Dung University at Kiangwan, with Mme. Reclus, received a visit from several of their pupils from this Chinese Government University. Upon leaving the Reclus home, which is in the International Settlement, a squad of Municipal Police, consisting of two hard-looking foreigners in plain clothes and five Chinese policemen, commanded "hands up," and searched the students, giving no reason whatever for their conduct. There appeared to be an intention of putting the boys under arrest, under what charge was not specified, but Prof. and Mme. Reclus declared that if their guests were taken up they would accompany them, so they were released without further insolence from the police.

Sylvia Chen Scores Success as Dancer

Russian critics as well as foreigners forecast a brilliant career for Sylvia Chen, daughter of Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the former Hankow Government. Miss Chen scored a sensational triumph when she appeared in several numbers of a dance program at the Grand Opera and Ballet Theatre in Moscow. The most enthusiastic ovations received by a new artist in years were given her.

Miss Chen's dancing is a blending of jazz rythms with the free interpretative movements of the Duncan school. It is representative of the trend of public taste in Moscow and is in marked contrast to the formal ballet dancing for which Tsarist Russia was famous.

Sylvia Chen went to Moscow with her father and other members of her family following the fall of the Hankow Government when Madame Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the Kuomintang left China. In Russia she continued intensively the studies in dancing which she had begun at her birthplace in Trinidad.

Deportation Order Against Sikhs Confirmed

The deportation order against Karm Singh and Naurang Singh, two Indians charged on June 20 with acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety and sentenced to one months imprisonment, was confirmed by Acting Judge G.W. King in H.M. Supreme Court. Karm Singh stated to the court the evidence on which he had been convicted by the registrar was inspired by personal enmity and Naurang Singh declared that he was illiterate and therefore could not have been guilty of the seditious actions with which he was charged. A.G. Mossop, Crown Advocate, asked for the order which was confirmed by His Lordship. The Indians had been previously acquitted of the charge of murder.

Will Build $400,000 Modern Prison at Chinkiang

The Ministry of Judicial Administration at Nanking has announced that a model prison is shortly to be constructed at Chinkiang, the capital of Kiangsu province, located on the Yangtsze River near Nanking. The new prison will cost $400,000 and the cost will be defrayed three-fourth from the Central Treasury and the remainder by the Kiangsi provincial treasury.

THE CHINESE INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

(*Continued from page 304*)

Swire and and the Shanghai Arsenal. F. Y. Lau a graduate engineer who has had had a full course in the Ford Motor Company and other years of practical work, is in charge of the technical side of the education of these apprentices during their month in the school. He finds out from the shop managers what they want the boys to be taught and cooperates with them in making the apprentices of the most service to the plant, which means making the apprentice an educated technical expert. By doing this the practical and theoretical are combined so as to go hand in hand.

At present in this school, just as in the two previously described, the subjects taught are elementary mathematics, mechanical drawing and English. When technical books are written in Chinese, it will no longer be necessary to teach English, but in the present stage of Chinese Technical education, English has to be the medium, unless some other foreign language is used

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14 55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

PICK SAYS HE WAS PAID $3200 AT TIME OF ATTACK ON SOVIET CONSULATE

(*Continued from page 290*)

publicly. It was mentioned in his letter to Fessenden, a copy of which was handed the Court.

Visit to Nien

Pick said he had known Gordin for two years. Introduced by Kedrolivansky in Shanghai. He had gone to the home of Nien on August 11 or 12 last year, it being necessary to go, with regard to the presence of some arms in the house. He had taken Gordin and a Chinese with him. He had never taken Levitsky, but on one occasion he had found Levitsky there and the latter had acted as interpreter for him at times. He had never met Yau at the house, but had met him in a roulette house at 5 Yates Road.

A paper was produced in court and shown to Pick, bearing a certain name, and he was asked about it. He responded that this was taken from a list of names he had, among them being Rafael and Born. These two men were foreigners working as informers for Captain Clarke. Raphael was well known to everyone connected with the police; Born was known to Mr. Robertson.

Pick asked if the Court could believe that a shrewd man of Chang's type would give him $12,000 for this piece of paper.

Shown a letter to Gordin, dated November 5, he said he had not written it and declared that it had been written by the police. Shown an envelope with handwriting and typewriting on the face, he said that the handwriting was his but not the typewritten words.

A Stolen Letter

He asked that Attorney Schuhl bring action for theft, as this was a letter which had been stolen from him. It was obtained by one Bakhtin, a reporter of the Russian paper *Zarya*, but had originally been used simply to send twenty-five yen due for board.

Shown a letter written to Levitsky, he said it was not his. With regard to the envelope, he said that the handwriting was his, but the typewritten part was not.

Pick said in the course of his testimony that Detective-Inspector Yorke had brought in the man Yau, and indicating Pick had asked Yau if he knew him. Yau answered,—"Yes, —Pick." Yorke had corrected him,—"No,—Born."

Dr. Fischer applied for bail for his client Gordin. He said no evidence had as yet been produced against his client, and that Prosecutor Bryan had already stated he was not pressing the case against him.

Attorney Lutchitch also applied for bail for his client Levitsky, stating that the Chinese interpreter Yao was not arrested, but Levitsky had been arrested and charged.

Complainant's Record

The case was continued on July 11. As previously, Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for Pick, Mr. Seddon (now taking the place of Mr. Platt) and Mr. Luchich for Levitsky, and Dr. Fischer for Gordin.

Attorney Schuhl first produced the record of a case in which Chang (complainant) appeared, in the latter part of February 1929. Chang had then testified that he was the manager of a Chinese club, 102 to 104 Thibet Road, and the license was in his own name. He had been found guilty of violating regulations covering clubs and fined $50. In the present case, however, he had denied that he was the manager of any such place on Thibet Road.

The attorney continued that he intended to produce before the court the record of a case against Nien (witness for the prosecution) which had been tried in the Spanish Court.

He then called as witness Mr. E. A. Kobza, well-known Shanghai artist (painter, and owner of a photographic studio), who is also a handwriting expert.

Testimony on Handwriting

Questioned as to previous experience, Mr. Kobza said he had studied handwriting for some twenty years. He had been called in as witness in the Shanghai Provisional Court previously (by the Police), also called in cases in the American and Swiss courts here, as well as in courts in Europe.

Shown several exhibits of handwriting (Pick's), he said they appeared to have been written by the same man. Shown the fragment of photograph showing the allegedly forged signatures, he said that all the signatures here differed from the writing on the "other exhibits."

Taking up the signatures, he said that the third was entirely different from the "other exhibits," which showed an untrained hand, probably quite incapable of writing the third signature, which was written fluently and freely. Neither of the first two signatures were written freely, but were "drawn", slowly and with stops, as if the writer were trying to imitate some model. Similarities to the third signature, however were clear in some points which Mr. Kobza indicated, which were quite lacking in the "other exhibits."

The artist also stated that a fluent hand in a familiar script might be forced and artificial in an unfamiliar one. (Here he quoted from a German expert's book on the subject.) The third signature was that of a man writing in a script with which he was very familiar. The first signature, as compared with the "other exhibits", gave the impression of a drawing which utilized them as a model, but which was not completely successful in its imitation. The word "Cunningham" consisted of letters all used in Russian, excepting "h", therefore a man writing Russian fluently (as shown by the "other exhibits") would not have to stop at every angle in writing this name.

Long Experience

Questioned by Police Prosecutor Bryan, Mr. Kobza said that he had graduated from the University of Vienna in 1911. He had studied in a handwriting class for four years under the distinguished Prof. Henning.

Bryan suggested that as Kobza had testified for the unsuccessful defence in the Crawley case in the U. S. Court here, the Court had apparently not paid much attention to his evidence. Kobza flatly contradicted this, and suggested that the Prosecutor examine the record of the case.

In a case in the Provisional Court the expert had testified on behalf of the Police in a forgery case, and the man was convicted. He had testified for the defence in the Widler case, in the Swiss Court, defendant being acquitted of the charge of forgery with regard to which Mr. Kobza had given testimony, though convicted on another charge.

Bryan suggested that from Kobza's testimony it would appear that there was really a similarity between these first two signatures and the "other exhibits." The expert said that this was true. Asked about the points of comparison, he said that the first points were inclination and pressure of writing. He found more similarities between the third signature and the first and second than between the "other exhibits" and the first and second signatures. Asked to state all the points of comparison, he said this would take a long time to prepare.

The Matter of Photography

He was certain that the third signature could not have been written by the man who wrote the "other exhibits," unless something had been done to the negative of the photograph on the basis of which he was comparing. He noted that he has *only photographs* of the handwriting, and said that in his country they refused to judge by photographs, requiring originals.

Asked about the spacing of the writing, Kobza asked if Bryan were sure that the photographs were taken with the same lens, the same focus, and at the same distance. These conditions would affect the spacing. Asked about the "h" he said there was little similarity between the different exhibits, asked for a piece of paper, and copied the "h" of the different exhibits, handing them to the court with an explanation.

Responding to Bryan's suggestion that the signatures might be an attempt at disguised writing, he said this was possible, but that disguised writing looked different from an imitated handwriting. Bryan asked for a comparison of "j" which Kobza was unable to give because the letter did not appear on the exhibits.

The expert said that he had come to his conclusions only through a careful examination of the handwaiting.

The Court asked for a complete report, with full details as to points of comparison. Mr. Kobza said he could have it ready in less than a week, if he had all necessary documents and gave all his time to it. He preferred the originals if obtainable.

Pick Again Takes Stand

Pick was called to the stand once more. Questioned by Attorney Schuhl, he said he had used the name Cliegel in Tientsin. He had gone north for the British. An article was produced from the *North China Standard*, inspired by the work which Pick had done for the British Intelligence there, and read in court.

The article, dated April 16, stated Dr. Karl Cliegel had written to tell them that up to 1928 the Chinese authorities in different provinces had closed eleven Red Russian newspapers and three magazines. The Soviet officials had attempted to bribe the former chief of police in Harbin to obtain permission to open more Russian newspapers, but failed. The Russian officials had agreed to pay from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars for licenses to open these newspapers, the purpose of

which would not be the publication of commercial articles, as alleged, but the dissemination of Bolshevik propaganda. The last Red Russian newspaper had been closed in Harbin two months before. This was named the *Volga* (?). The paper had published articles criticizing King George of England and commenting adversely on his illness. After this paper had been closed the Soviet authorities had wanted to open another, and tried to bribe the Chief of Police, but their offer had been turned down.

The article followed with further statements on Communism, not read in court.

On April 21, Pick said, the same paper wrote of a meeting between a British diplomat, Dr. Cliegel, and the Chinese authorities, about the suppression of Communism.

Pick here raised the question of documents taken from him by the detective Ovsiannikov which were never either returned to him or produced in Court.

Attorney Schuhl here began to question Pick on the charges against him. Had he ever defrauded Mr. Chang of a sum of $12,000? "No."

Remarks on the "China Weekly Review"

At this point Attorney Schuhl requested that another interpreter be substituted, as the police interpreter was not translating accurately. This application was supported by other attorneys. He asked that a Mr. Howard, local American newspaperman, interpret. (Mr. Howard had been asked to interpret at a previous hearing, but had declined.)

Consul's Deputy Van den Berg asked for the qualifications of the interpreter, and was told "twelve years study of the Russian language."

Asked about his journalistic connections, Mr. Howard said he wrote for the *China Weekly Review*, whereupon Mr. Van den Berg, who has previously been criticized on other matters by this publication, said that "he understood that the *China Weekly Review* had written articles favoring Mr. Pick in this case," though he did not say where he gained such a false impression.

Mr. Howard arose to remark that in his articles in the *China Weekly Review* Pick had not been favored in any way. The Deputy had no reply to make to this.

The Court decided that the police interpreter should continue, but Mr. Howard sat next to him after this and assisted him, sometimes interpreting direct at the request of an attorney or of the interpreter himself.

Pick later said that Americans in Hankow had saved his life when he had been condemned and would have been shot by the Communists.

Pick Denies All Charges

Attorney Schuhl continued to question Pick on the charges against him.

Had he ever forged Mr. Cunningham's signature to any document? "No."

Had he ever used the seal of the American Consulate on any document? "No."

Had he ever forged the name of Mr. Blackburn to any document? "No."

Pick here declared that he could not do these things, because both Blackburn and Cunningham had always treated him well. The police had forged just the names of persons who had always treated Pick well. Ovsiannikov had "framed" the case because of information which Pick had given regarding him.

Had Pick ever used the seal of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai? "No."

Had he ever forged, in the name of three persons, a permit to maintain a gambling house? "Where is the document?" He was given the photograph of seals and signatures, and holding it out asked if this was a permit.

Again asked by Attorney Schuhl what the Municipal Council owed him five thousand taels for, he again replied that it was in the letter to Mr. Fessenden, and could be brought before the Consular Court, but not disclosed to the general public here.

Police Prosecutor Bryán arose to cross-examine. Pick demanded that before expecting him to answer questions, the Prosecutor should withdraw a statement he had made at the first sitting to the effect that Pick was a blackmailer. (Though no official charge of blackmailing has been brought against Pick.) The Court advised Pick to answer the Prosecutor's questions.

Asked if he had written a certain letter shown him, Pick answered "No."

Pick identified a copy of "China in the Grip of the Reds" which he had given to Ovsiannikov when the two were on good terms, inscribed "To a countryman."

Court Questions Pick

Asked by the Court if he knew the complainant Chang, Pick said he did. He had met him four or five times,—three times at Nien's house, once at 103 Thibet Road, and once at the C. U. A. Cafe. He had never been to Chang's house.

Upon two occasions Levitsky had been at Nien's house at the same time as Pick. Gordin was there once, but not while Chang was there. Chang knew Gordin only "at the police." Pick had never introduced Gordin to Chang. The complainant's story was simply a recitation taught him by the police.

Asked if he had ever borrowed money from Chang, Pick said that at the time he knew him he did not even have a ricsha. He had given Chang money at times,--sometimes five dollars, sometimes ten. This was in August 1928.

Asked if he had ever swindled Chang of $12,000. he answered in the negative. He further stated that the police had put the proposition to Chang on or about May 20 like this: He must give evidence for the police against Pick or else he would be arrested on the roulette charge. In Pick's opinion, Chang was simply helping the police.

At the present time, Pick said, Chang is blackmailing Nien with the assistance of the Police Prosecutor.

Upon May 19, Pick said, he gave Fessenden documents showing that there was a gambling house at 103 Thibet Road, and that Nien applied for permission for watchmen to carry arms. Ovsiannikov informed Chang in advance of this. Pick said it was unfortunate that his statement to the police was not here. Because of this lack the Court did not understand the case.

Pick Tells of Movements

Pick here made a statement about his movements after reaching Shanghai from Nanking on May 9. On May 10 he was in the British Consulate, and declared to a certain person that the police owed him five thousand taels, and as there was every likelihood that Captain Clarke will not return to Shanghai askedwhat to do in order to get his money.

On May 12, visiting R. N. Swann, the latter said that a Russian detective had lodged a report against Pick. Asked what the report consisted of, Swann said that it stated that Pick was leaving the British service here and was preparing to go to America and lecture, and had a mass of documents about British intrigues in China. Asked who this Russian detective was, Swann named Ovsiannikov.

On May 13 Pick stated to the Chief of Police that he should stop this "frame-up" against him. The next day he went to see Davis, on the *North-China Daily News*, and told him that either the police would pay him his money or else he would make a scandal.

On May 15 he went to Dr. Fischer to see if he would handle his case in the Consular Court. Fischer advised him to speak to Fessenden. He had three or four meetings with Fessenden, and the last time told him that if the police would not pay him his money he would make a scandal about the roulette business.

Afterwards he had gone to see Senior Consul Cunningham, and told him that the police had not only refused to pay him his money but were "framing" him at every step.

Reactionaries Still Fighting Nationalists

On May 19 and 20 he had seen Aiers a few times, and had told him that the political club of reactionary Chinese was still in existence and utilizing funds against the Nationalists. Why did they not close it? Pick said the reason was because Ovsiannikov was receiving bribes there.

He also spoke to Aiers of the roulette wheel in operation downstairs there.

On May 21, morning, there was a telephone call to him: "Chang speaking." "I do not know any Chang."

"How can it be that you do not know me when I paid you twenty thousand dollars and now you have informed the police about me?"

In the evening of the same day Cook of the C. I. D. had warned Pick that there was going to be a search. All documents, among which were many incriminating the police and some other parties, were given to a certain American in whom Pick had absolute confidence.

Aiers, he mentioned, had offered him $1500 to get out of Shanghai and not come back.

Ten o'clock at night, Pick said, "this vermin" Ovsiannikov, Robertson, and one other had made a search of his place, carrying pistols. One question was,—"Where is that Jewish paper?" Robertson was looking for anti-British documents.

Pick thought they would "plant" something on him. Nothing was found, as he had already put all documents in safe custody and the place was quite empty, though they lock-

ed the doors and for three hours searched and examined every piece of paper. After that they also searched the house of a Russian woman who lives with a Norwegian captain, who has absolutely nothing to do with the case.

They asked Pick about documents which he had brought from Peking, from Kalgan, and from other places.

"I have documents which when published will cause some disturbance in Nanking and Washington," said Pick. He expressed surprise at the way the British had acted after the way he worked for them.

Bryan asked about these documents. Pick said he was willing to inform the Court of their whereabouts, but only the Court. The Prosecutor said he wanted to know also, and Pick refused to tell him.

Russian Detectives in Shanghai

Pick said that Ovsiannikov was afraid of him because he knew every step Russian detectives made in Shanghai. Defendant continued that Russian detectives work with three gangs of thieves here. All "frame-ups" made by the police here are "framed" by the Russian detectives in the C. I. D. He had spoken to the chief of the C. I. D. on the subject on May 18, and the latter had said that at the first opportunity he would dismiss the whole gang of them.

Pick asked why Mr. Bryan went to Nanking at that time.

On May 16 Pick had played roulette in Garcia's place. Fessenden was there at the same time. Captain Barrett of the Police was also a frequenter of the "wheel."

The police were afraid of a scandal, which was why they had framed the present case. In the syndicate were papers showing to whom money was paid, and how much. Had the police found these papers?

The police also knew, Pick said, that he sent another book to London through Swann.

"China in the Grip of the Reds"

Asked by Van den Berg if everything in his book "China in the Grip of the Reds" was true, Pick, after a moment's hesitation, said "No, not everything." First of all, the Koslovsky letter (Koslovsky was formerly Soviet Consul in Shanghai).

Van den Berg asked if the paragraph were true in which Pick said that he never approved of the methods employed "by Petroff and his kind—blackmail, torture, and murder." Pick said it was.

Pick said he had received checks not only from the Municipal Council, through the Finance Department, but from other parties, including R. N. Swann, Major Haig and other persons. They were on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

$3200 in November 1927

From November 4 to November 9, 1927, Pick said he had received $3200, in several checks of some hundreds each. (This is the time when a mob of Russians, without interference from the Settlement Police, assembled and made a ferocious onslaught upon the Soviet Consulate here, one or two persons being killed as a result. It was pointed out at the time by many that this affair could not have taken place without the active connivance of the authorities in the Settlement.)

Pick said he kept his account at the National City Bank of New York.

Concluding his statement, Pick said he wished to say that the third accused, Gordin, had absolutely nothing to do with his case.

Dr. Fischer, for this defendant, rose, and pointed out that he had previously asked for a separate trial. He was now prepared to argue for dismissal, but if the Court was not prepared for this he would ask that his client be released on nominal bail. The police had already produced all their evidence, and there was nothing whatsoever against his chient.

The Court fixed bail of $2000, shop security or cash, for Gordin.

The application for bail for the second accused (Levitsky) was refused.

Post-Graduate Course In R. R. Administration

Graduates of Chiaotung University (University of Communications) at Shanghai are to be provided with a one year post-graduate course in all phases of administration of the Government Railways. The course will enable them to acquire practical experience, and those with a satisfactory record will at the end of the year's work, be appointed as regular members of the various Railway Administrations. During the period of training, each student will receive a monthly allowance of $65.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS AT CURRENCY REFORM

(*Continued from page 288*)

standard, Mr. Jenks laid special emphasis on high seigniorage profits from the coinage of silver standard coins and fractional species going to strengthen the gold reserve.

A Central Bank

It is notorious that along with every scheme for the adoption of the gold standard the suggestion for the formation of a central bank has been consistently advocated. I believe that the reform of currency and banking in China should be dealt with separately, and on their own respective merits—although it is beyond question that these two are very much inter-related. The establishment of the State Bank has been brought in by Professor Jenks, as by other reformers, because of the constant necessity of replenishing reserves, once the gold standard is adopted. Professor Jenks began with the premise that all the seigniorage profits from coinage would go to strengthen the reserves. But these reserves would constantly be depleted by the sale of drafts; hence it was suggested that the comptroller was to honor silver drafts drawn by the agents of the Treasury abroad, in exchange for gold. Why? Because once gold was adopted as the standard, it was necessary that the money received in exchange for foreign drafts was not to be re-issued but held in the vaults. The resulting contraction of the currency would facilitate the shipping of merchandise with a view to meeting foreign obligations; thus double advantage would be secured of not only encouraging exports, but also keeping in circulation the money which was legal tender and the intrinsic value of which would have increased. But the convenience of businessmen was also to be considered. It would certainly be more profitable to them to exchange gold for the legal tender silver coins at the Government bureau and thus obtain the money needed to meet their obligations in China; there was also an alternative course of purchasing silver drafts from agents of the Treasury abroad. It was here that the advantages of the establishment of a central bank came in; mere fixity of currency was of no value unless there was a certain amount of elasticity about it. The central bank was to bring this about by the issue of convertible note currency.

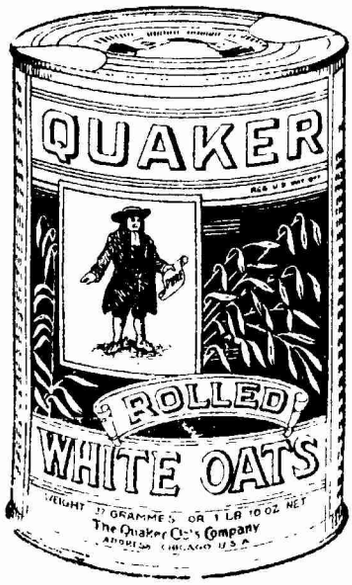
Mr. Jenks met the argument that silver should continue the standard for a while by the statement that during the interim, before the national currency was put on the gold basis, there would be a great disturbance of business. The first effect of such a situation would be to increase the gold value of silver because of the necessity to restrict the fluctuation in the gold value of silver coins. Any other method but that of adopting gold at once, Mr. Jenks believed, would be followed by a period of unsettled business conditions.

The advantages of this new monetary system for China were represented to be five-fold. First of all, it would bring about a fixed rate of exchange, would eliminate the element of risk and uncertainty from international commerce, and thus bring about a large increase in the volume of China's foreign trade. The finance of the Government would also be more certain and less embarrassing than when the value of the tael was fluctuating. The second advantage was that during the first four or five years of the introduction of the new currency, China would make a profit of about $50,000,000 in coinage. It was stated that because of the uncertainty as regards currency, foreign capital was fighting shy of China—except that of speculators and others who had special schemes. Therefore, the third advantage was that China would, under the new conditions, obtain enough capital to develop her resources at lower rates of interest. Not only would China be enabled to borrow cheaply, but it would be possible that some of the obligations could be met by loans bearing a lower rate of interest. A considerable saving in interest, sufficient to pay interest on the new loan for currency proper, was stated to be the fourth advantage. The last, but not the least, benefit on account of the adoption of the gold standard, it was emphasized, was the maintenance of the value of taxes collected. Under the old conditions the gold value of Chinese revenue kept reducing on account of the decline in the gold value of silver, thus making it increasingly difficult for China to meet her foreign obligations.

Negotiations for Sino-Peruvian Treaty

C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recommended that the State Council issue an order authorizing Wei Tze-ching, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Peru, to take up with the Peruvian Government the matter of formal negotiations for a new Sino-Peruvian Treaty of Amity and Commerce. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also in receipt of a telegram from the Peruvian Minister to China stating that he has been instructed by his Government to proceed to Nanking and present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to China to the National Government.

The 4 Morning Hours



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W. H. Lyuh, Prominent Korean Arrested by Japanese

W. H. Lyuh, prominent member of the Korean colony at Shanghai was arrested by Consular police attached to the Shanghai Japanese Consulate on Wednesday, July 10 and has been lodged in the local Japanese jail. Mr. Lyuh's arrest caused considerable excitement since it was staged at the Shanghai Race Course during the progress of a baseball game where Mr. Lyuh was a spectator. Shortly following his apprehension by the Japanese police who were wearing plain clothes, Mr. Lyuh broke away and attempted to escape but was apprehended by the police of the International Settlement and after being taken to the Central Police Station, was turned over to the Japanese authorities. While Mr. Lyuh has been active in the local Korean community he states that he has become a Chinese citizen hence is immune from arrest by the Japanese authorities. The Japanese have merely stated that their purpose in arresting him was "for investigation." Mr. Lyuh had just returned from a trip to the Straits Settlements where he accompanied the athletic team of Fuh Tan University. Mr. Lyuh has represented Korean interests at various international conferences at Geneva and Honolulu and elsewhere. He has resided in Shanghai for about two years, his wife and children also residing here.

American Chamber's President Returning to U. S.

S. C. Kingsbury, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Kingsbury, has announced his intention of proceeding to the United States on Saturday, July 13, travelling by the British steamship line, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. While the purpose of Mr. Kingsbury's trip was not stated, a report in the *North-China Daily News*, the local official British newspaper, stated that he intended to visit Chicago, New York and Washington, "his trip being particularly opportune at this time owing to his knowledge of affairs in China." Mr. Kingsbury has been active in the American Chamber for the past five years, being elected president at the last annual meeting. He has also served for three and a half years as a member of the Foreign Special Police in the International Settlement and served as an aide to General Smedley Butler of the U. S. Marines during the crisis in 1927. Although it was not announced in the papers, it has been reported that Mr. Kingsbury is planning to resign from Connell Brothers Company, of which he is manager, in order to form a new American importing and exporting house. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury are the owners of considerable real estate and two apartment buildings in the local International Settlement and French Concession.

Yellow Taxicab Company Sold for Mex. $110,160

The Yellow Taxicab Company, an American Federal Incorporated Concern which recently suffered financial difficulties and was placed in the hands of receivers, was sold on July 11 for Mex. $110,160 at a receivers' sale. There were three bids, $75,000 offered by the Ford Hire Service, $82,000 offered by G. E. Marden and Company and $110,160 offered by a Chinese company which included some of the previous directors. The Yellow Taxicab Company was formed here last year by a group of Chinese and Americans as the first modern taxicab company in China using more expensive cars, similar to the well known taxicab companies of the United States. Dr. L. C. Hylbert was appointed receiver by the U. S. Court for China.

Foreigners in Chinese Areas Refuse to Pay Taxes

A sum of $90,000 in Municipal taxes for the last spring quarter is overdue from defaulting foreigners residing in the east sections of the Chinese city while foreign landlords in Nantao even instigate Chinese tenants not to pay any taxes. This is a fresh outbreak of a protracted controversy on the subject of paying house taxes to the Chinese Municipality by the foreign nationals residing there The issue was ostensibly settled some time ago between Hsu Mo, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and the Consular Body, it having been decided at that time that extraterritoriality did not exempt a foreigner from paying taxes to the Municipal government which affords him police protection and other Municipal services.

American Newspapermen Reach Shanghai

The group of twelve American newspapermen, which is making a sight-seeing and educational tour of the Far East under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, reached Shanghai by the Japanese steamer Sakaki Maru, July 8. They come from Dairen and Tsingtao, having spent some time in Manchuria where Henry W. Kinney, foreign secretary to the South Manchurian Railway, acted as their guide. He came with them to Shanghai and hopes to persuade the party to take a trip to Formosa as the guests of the Japanese Government. Besides Manchuria, the journalists visited Japan and Peiping before coming to Shanghai.

The party was entertained at dinner on July 8, the night of their arrival here, by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, there being more than 100 Americans and Chinese present. Sun Fo in a frank speech pertaining to conditions in China declared that China is not yet perfect and has not yet solved her political problems, but despite reports to the contrary there is now no formidable reactionary force left in the country that is capable of opposing the National Government. "China today, after nearly twenty years of incessant civil war, has arrived at the threshold of national unity," he declared, and said that the next problem is reconstruction, the development of railways, motor roads, industries. He said that China is as large as the continent of Europe and has more people. During the war China's railways were controlled by the military and although China has only 7,000 miles of railways, they are burdened with a debt of $600,000,000. This necessitates a complete reorganization of China's financial system because China's financial troubles are greater than those that faced Europe at the close of the World War.

"Our taxation system is archaic, our country is behind the rest of the world from an economic standpoint. Our large army is consuming 85 percent of the national revenues, but despite these burdens and problems, the situation is not hopeless and we are in a better position to begin reconstruction today than at any time in the past decade."

Following the address by Sun Fo, Mr. Mantell, adviser to the Ministry of Railways, made a brief address in which he told of the efforts now being made to reorganize the railway system, unify accounts and standardize equipment. "We are attacking the problem in a practical manner and shortly hope to achieve definite results."

George S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, the chairman of the newspaper party, then responded to the address of welcome by Sun Fo and said that the trip through the Far East had been of immense benefit to the members of the party enabling them to better understand the problems here. He said that all of the members of the party, representatives of the leading newspapers in the United States, would carry back to the United States and to the American people a great amount of information and impressions of the Far East which it was hoped would result in better understanding. In reference to China, Mr. Johns stated that he had noticed two hopeful tendencies, one being the great desire of the Chinese people for a modern educational system and the other was the fact that the Chinese people generally were not seriously disturbed by the political and economic troubles through which the country had passed. He said that the American people were deeply and sympathetically interested in China and hoped for the early development of a strong stable government that would be able to shoulder the burdens of reconstruction.

Luncheon Guests of Chinese Ratepayers

On July 9 the Chinese Ratepayers Associations of the International Settlement and the French Concession gave a luncheon at the China United Assurance Society's Winter Garden. Wang Hsiao-lan, chairman of the Chapei Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meeting and delivered an address which was interpreted by Francis Zia.

Mr. Wang began his talk by congratulating his American guests upon having at the head of their country a president and a secretary of state both of whom have had experience in the Far East and who are in touch with events here. He then reviewed the situation in China, pointing out that the country is now united and that the people have demonstrated their ability to work out their own salvation. Passing on to the subject of Shanghai itself, Mr. Wang declared that though the city shows many signs of material prosperity, its progress has been retarded by obstacles which call for immediate removal. The reforms most urgently needed, he said, concern the administration of justice and the municipal administration of the International Settlement and the French Concession. Reviewing the history of courts in Shanghai from 1911 down to the present time, he concluded by saying that trade between Chinese and foreigners is hindered by the expense and loss of time made necessary in an effort to get justice under the situation now existing. He then discussed abuses resulting from extraterritoriality, pointing to "Wheels" and greyhound racing as examples.

The situation of Chinese ratepayers in the International Settlement Mr. Wang declared to be most abnormal. They outnumber the foreigners 25 to one and pay 55% of the taxes, yet important municipal problems are decided upon at the meetings of ratepayers at which 3,000 foreign residents vote to the wholesale exclusion of the Chinese. In the French Concession the situation is equally as bad, he declared, and emphasized the necessity of bringing this state of affairs before the public everywhere.

Gideson A. Lyon, associate editor and part owner of the *Washington Star*, replied on behalf of the visiting journalists, expressing the pleasure of his party at being in China and giving assurances of the goodwill of America toward this country.

The members of the Shanghai Municipal Council gave a dinner for the party on the evening of July 9 at which H. E. Arnhold explained the political problems facing the International Settlement and asked for sympathetic consideration on the part of the American press. The American Chamber of Commerce, Executive Committee, gave a private luncheon for the party on Wednesday, July 10.

The party went to Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang province on Thursday, July 11 where they were the guests of the Hangchow Exposition. The trip was arranged by J. J. Mantell, adviser to the Ministry of Railways. On Friday, July 12 a trip was scheduled for Nanking to enable the members of the party to inspect the activities of the National Government.

Foreign Affairs Bureau Abolition

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, recently informed newspaper correspondents that the foreign affairs bureaux in all treaty ports will be done away with by the end of this year, those in comparatively unimportant places having to close earlier.

The action aimed at concentrating in the hand of the central authorities control over all affairs affecting foreigners and foreign relations, is based on a bill passed by the Political Council of the Kuomintang last January. The "Unification of of Foreign Policy" Bill, as it is called, states, in fine, that "all negotiations affecting foreigners and foreign affairs shall be undertaken by the Central Government with diplomatic representatives of the countries concerned".

This move has been well received, as public sentiment apparently connects it with the extraterritorial issue

Protest Against the Exclusion of Chinese from Panama and Cuba

A *Kuo Min* report of July 6 states that in compliance with a request from the Overseas Affairs Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will shortly lodge a protest with the governments of Panama and Cuba against exclusion of Chinese from these two countries. According to reports from the overseas Chinese residing in the two countries, the authorities of Panama and Cuba have not only forbidden Chinese to land but are also ascertaining the number of Chinese there with a view to limiting them.

Far Eastern Securities Purchased in U.S.

Nearly a billion dollars worth of Far East securities were purchased by American investors between the years 1914 and 1928, mostly in China and Japan, according to a United States Department of Commerce survey published July 1. More than $640,000,000 of this total was in government, provincial and municipal issues, publicly offered. Business, philanthropic, and corporate investments exceeded $147,000,000 in China alone. Philippine Government investments absorbed a total of $148,632,000. Australian investments since 1921 totalled $246,000,000.

Hotel Collapse at Kuling

During a rainstorm at Kuling on July 5, a Chinese hotel near the Gap collapsed, burying 23 persons under the debris. The reports stated that only five women and three men were rescued.

Important Increase in Shanghai's Trade

Customs revenue figures of the utmost importance as showing the increasing trade of Shanghai have just been compiled, and from the way in which they have been drawn up they show in an unmistakable manner that in comparison with the first half of last year local trade has advanced under all headings. These figures are contained in tables published below, and it will be seen from them that to arrive at a correct appraisement of the condition of Shanghai's trade the comparisons made therein are on the basis of the old five per cent tariff. The increases which have naturally been brought about by the new tariff rate over and above that five per cent, are not included.

It will be seen from the tables that the revenue collected in June, 1929, taking the old rate only, is nearly half a million taels in excess of the June collection, 1928; while the Shanghai collection for the period from January 1 to June 30 (old five per cent rate) this year aggregates Hk. Tls. 18,312,796.81 against Hk. Tls. 15,104,548.59 for the corresponding period last year, thus showing an increase for Shanghai alone of Hk. Tls. 3,208,248,251

It is interesting and significant to learn that all the Treaty Ports in China are regularly remitting their total revenues to Shanghai, where these are placed in the direct control of the Inspector-General for the liquidation of the indemnity and loan services secured on the Maritime Customs, etc., and the balances remaining are then held to the order of the Minister of Finance.

The tables are as follows:—

Shanghai Customs Revenue Collection (Old Tariff), June, 1929.

	1929	1928	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Import	2,140,471.80	1,769,156.22	+ 371,315.58
Export	460,644.47	343,826.37	+ 116,818.09
Tonnage Dues	199,358.20	167,369.30	+ 31,988.90
Coast Trade	42,937.46	49,985.15	— 7,047.69
Transit Dues	220,700.34	249,743.92	— 29,043.57
Total	3,064,112.29	2,580,080.97	+ 484,031.31

Total Collection January 1 to June 30, 1929, Hk. Tls. 18,312,796.81

Total Collection January 1 to June 30, 1928, Hk. Tls. 15,104,548.59

Increase to date Hk. Tls. 3,208,248.22

Shanghai Collection (Old Tariff), January 1 to June 30.

	1929	1928	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Import	13,342,859.44	10,596,842.92	+ 2,746,016.51
Export	2,949,694.47	2,639,141.86	+ 260,552.61
Tonnage Dues	1,136,457.00	994,884.00	+ 141,573.00
Coast Trade	381,851.66	355,083.08	+ 26,768.58
Transit Dues	501,934.24	468,596.72	+ 33,337.51
Total 6 months	18,312,796.81	15,104,548.59	+ 3,208,248.22

Shanghai Collection (Old Tariff): January 1 to June 30.

	1926	1927
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Import	12,292,419.52	8,891,456,03
Export	2,709,248.67	2,865,728.55
Tonnage Dues	1,090,170.00	970,916.60
Coast Trade	398,522.68	328,949.19
Transit Dues	453,390.34	413,776.72
Total	16,944,751.83	14,470,827.10

1928	1929	Percetage of Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between periods Jan. to June 1928 and 1929 per cent.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	
10,596,842.92	13,342,859.44	+ 25.91
2,089,141.86	2,949,694.47	+ 9.69
994,884.00	1,136,457.00	+ 14 23
355,083.08	381,851.66	+ 7.54
468,596.72	501,934.24	+ 7.11
15,104,558.69	18,312,796.81	+21.24

The

China Critic

EXTRATERRITORIALITY ESSAY CONTEST

The China Critic will award a first prize of $400.00 a second prize of $200.00 to the two best essays on any phase of the subject:

"THE ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA"

1. The contest is open to all nationalities.
2. All essays must be written in the English language and the MSS typewritten only on one side of the paper, double spaced.
3. All essays must be sent to the Editor of The Critic on or before August 15, 1929. Those bearing a later date as stamped by the Post Office will be returned.
4. The decision as to the merit of the essays will be given by a Committee to be formed at the invitation of the Critic and shall be final.
5. The emphasis will be laid by the judges on the content rather than on the form of the essays.
6. The length of each essay shall not exceed 5000 words.
7. The award will be announced at the end of August in The Critic when the best essays will be selected for publication.
8. All essays must be appended with a bibliography which may be of any length.
9. All essays published in The Critic which receive no award shall be paid for at a rate for which MSS for The Critic are usually paid.

THE CHINA CRITIC PUBLISHING CO.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuomintchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, July 2.—The Japanese Minister, K. Yoshizawa, was received by Chiang Kai-shek in Peiping yesterday.—Negotiations for a Sino-Hungarian Treaty of Amity and Commerce will be opened shortly.—Members have been appointed to the China National Railway Association which was formed to study and advise the Government on general railway problems.—M. Kauffman, the Danish Minister, has arrived in Nanking from Peiping.—Hu Han-min and Sun Fo spoke at the services held in Nanking yesterday in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the founding of the National Government.—The inaugural ceremony of the Reconstruction Committee of the Special Municipality of Shanghai was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mayor Chang Chun.—Two battalions of pro-Kwangsi troops under Hsu Ching-tang are reported to have capitulated to General Miao Pei-nan, Commander of the 4th Division.—Liu Shu-fan, China's delegate to the World Postal Convention, reports that he has signed the International Postal Convention. By order of Chiang Kai-shek $300,000 is being remitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Shantung Provincial Government for the expenses of Military units in the Kiaotung peninsula.—The port of Chefoo is to be raised to the status of a municipality.—A Russian and a Chinese prisoner were killed in Peiping Goal No. 1 by a Chinese prisoner said to be insane.—As a result of a mutiny in troops under Mu Yen-shou in Chaoshi district, Kansu, 62 villages are said to have been raided and 4,300 people killed.

Wednesday, July 3.—Wu Shin-yu took over all official documents and records belonging to the Special Municipality of Tsingtao yesterday in his capacity as Acting Mayor.—The Overseas Affairs Committee has declared its most important mission to be the removal of all unreasonable and discriminatory restrictions against Chinese travellers and residents in foreign countries.—Fukien forces have advanced as far as Shuichao and are heading for Lungyen.—Yen Hsi-shan has been placed under medical care at the German Hospital in Peiping.—A Land Reclamation Conference will be convened this month under auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.—A detachment of 4,000 Kwangsi rebel units have declared their allegiance to the National Government.—C. T. Wang has sent a note to the American Legation in Peiping demanding the deportation of Hallett Abend, Peiping Correspondent of the *New York Times*.—A strike lasting only a few hours occurred among ricsha coolies in Wuhu today.—The Central Propaganda Office has ruled that calendars for 1930 must not in any way bear the Lunar Almanac.

Thursday, July 4.—Yen Hsi-shan is rapidly recovering.—Chang Hui-chang of the Kwangtung Aviation Department has arrived in Nanking from Canton.—The Central Political Council has appointed the members of the new Kwangtung Government.—Negotiations for a Sino-Peruvian Treaty of Amity and Commerce are shortly to be opened.—Chin Han-ting has been ordered to assume sole responsibility for the suppression of bandits on the Kiangsi-Fukien-Kwangtung border.—The draft of the law governing the enlistment of soldiers for the National Army has been completed.—The Foreign Relations Committee is to be reorganized.—Construction of the Taiyuan-Shihkiachwang Railway Extension to Tsangchow, in nothern Hopei is shortly to be started.—A set of regulations governing the rate of rentals has been drawn up.—1,200 coolies enlisted in Hunan by Tang Sen-chi have been sent to Honan by train.—Yoh Wei-chun arrived in Hankow yesterday.—The National Association for the Promotion of the Abolition of the Unequal Treaties held its third general meeting yesterday.

Friday, July 5.—The Central Supervisory Committee has decided upon the dismissal from the Kuomintang of members of the rebellious Kwangsi Clique.—The Central Government has promised to remit a monthly sum of $1,000,000 to the Kwangsi Government to assist in the rehabilitation of the province.—A Polish military airplane will leave Poland this month for the East.—Permission has been granted for the postponment of the abolition of the Commissionerships of Foreign Affairs in the provinces of Liaoning Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol until the end of the year.—The National Government has accepted the invitation of the French Government to attend the International Conference on Aerial Legislation to be held at Paris in October.—The American Consulate has reported the arrival at Amoy of Dr. Holleman, the American missionary recently captured by bandits.—A night air mail service between Nanking and Shanghai is to be started.—A number of leading Kuominchun generals have declared their allegiance to the National Government.—A streng detachment of Kwangtung forces is marching to southern Kiangsi to assist in the extermination of pro-Kwangsi rebels.—Regulations governing the discipline of Party members have been adopted by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee.—The State Council is shortly to issue a mandate rescinding the order for the arrest of Feng Yu-hsiang.—According to information from the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, the British in Tibet refuse to pay duty in the Chinese territory.

Saturday, July 6.—Chu Shao-yang, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Moscow has been instructed not to return to Russia for the time being.—Measures for the enforcement of opium-suppression throughout the country were adopted at yesterday's meeting of the State Council.—12 Communist suspects were taken into custody as a result of a raid on two canning factories in Amoy and Kulangsu.—Chiang Kai-shek has ordered drastic measures for the extermination of Communists and bandits in Hupeh as a part of the rehabilitation program of the province.—The party of visiting American journalists arrived in Tsinan from Tientsin today.—Wang Ching-hsi has been appointed the National Government's delegate to the coming International Physics Conference in the United States.—A mandate has been issued by the State Council rescinding the order for arrest of Feng Yu-hsiang.—Chiang Kai-shek is expected to return to Nanking the middle of next week.

Sunday and Monday, July 7 and 8.—Chiang Kai-shek has instructed Ho Chien to return to Changsha and devote his attention to disbandment and reorganization measures in Hunan.—A brigade of pro-Kwangsi rebels has surrendered to Kwangtung forces under Chen Wei-yuan at Shenning in southern Kiangsi.—Liao En-tao has been appointed the National Government's plenipotentiary for the conclusion of a new Sino-Cuban Treaty of Amity and Commerce.—The draft law governing opium suppression was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Yuan.—Ho Yao-tsu will soon proceed to Honan to inspect the reorganized divisions under Shih Yiu-san and Liu Ho-ting.—Chang Hseuh-liang has arrived in Peiping from Shenyang.— C. T. Wang will shortly leave Nanking for Peiping.—A list of Revolutionary Memorial Days had been announced by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee.—Chen Chi-tang reports that the reorganization and disbandment of the surrendered Kwangsi troops at Liuchow has been completed.—A new gunboat to be named the "Min Chuan" has been completed by the Kiangnan Dock.—The 49th Division under Jen Ying-chi, stationed in Tehchow, is now engaged in bandit-suppression in the region north of the Yellow River.—The State Council has received a petition from the Mongolian princes, nobles and representatives of the people embodying recommendations relative to the reorganization of the Mongolian government.—C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, has been authorized to open informal discussions for the conclusion of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between China and Ecuador.

Charles Dailey Returns from Inspection of Philippines

Charles Dailey, special correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* stationed in Peiping, was in Shanghai for a few days this week on his way back to Peiping after several weeks in the Philippine Islands where he investigated the situation arising from the attempt of the U. S. Congress to levy a duty on Philippine products as well as the attempt of some of the American states to prevent the immigration of Filipinos. Mr. Dailey was accompanied by Mrs. Dailey. After a few days in Peiping, Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are returning to the United States on leave, expecting to return to China in the fall.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Peiping, July 5.—Yen Hsi-shan has issued another circular telegram stating that he cannot break his promise to go abroad with Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, July 7.—Chang Hsueh-liang, accompanied by 3,500 guards, arrived at Tientsin last night and in Peiping today.

Peiping, July 8.—Chiang Kai-shek conferred with Chang Hsueh-liang at the Hotel de Pekin last night.

Peiping, July 8.—Chao Tai-wen, who interviewed Feng Yu-hsiang at Taiyuan, states that the latter has agreed to Yen Shi-shan's proposal of a postponment of their tour abroad.

Peiping, July 8.—Yen Hsi-shan states that arrangements have been made for the reorganization of the 2nd and 3rd Group Army Corps to be carried out within the next three months.

Peiping, July 8.—C. T. Wang is leaving Nanking for Peiping in response to a summons from Chiang Kai-shek.

Peiping, July 9.—Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Hsueh-liang, Ho Cheng-chun, Fang Pen-jen, H. H. Kung and Chao Tai-wen held an important conference this afternoon.

Hongkong, July 9.—A French airplane piloted by Messrs. Arrachart and Rignot, having completed a long-distance flight between Paris and Hanoi, arrived at Canton yesterday.

Tokyo, July 9.—Having obtained the sanction of the Foreign Office, K. Yoshizawa has decided to return to Tokyo from Peiping.

Peiping, July 10.—C. T. Wang has arrived here from Nanking.

Peiping, July 10.—Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Hsueh-liang and representatives of Feng Yu-hsiang conferred at West Hill yesterday afternoon.

Tokyo, July 10.—At yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was decided to publish an announcement concerning the Manchurian incident in which Chang Tso-lin was killed.

MacMurray Returning To Washington For Conference

According to reports from Peiping, John Van Antwerp MacMurry, American Minister, and Mrs. MacMurray, are departing shortly for the United States, it being stated that Mr. MacMurray has been asked by Secretary Stimson to come to Washington for a conference on the question of extraterritoriality. Another report, however, stated that the purpose of Mr. MacMurray's trip was to settle up the estate of his mother who died recently. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai and Mrs. Cunningham, departed from Shanghai on July 5 for Peiping for the purpose of having a conference with the American Minister prior to his departure for Washington.

Decrease in U. S. Cigarette Exports to China

Exports of the American Tobacco Company to China for the first four months of the year totalled $7,932,000 as against $8,162,000 for the previous corresponding period. The decrease is attributed to civil warfare in China. Substantial gains in other foreign markets were announced.

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In the United States Court for China

LUBA LATHAM
Plaintiff,
vs
WALTER W. LATHAM
Defendant.

Cause No. 3194
Civil No. 1391
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
Ju'y 3rd. 1929.
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, on the 3rd day of July 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein: and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of July 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 3rd day of July 1929, LUBA LATHAM the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant is not a resident within the jurisdiction, and has not been for more than three years last past.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of July 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of July 1929, the day of last publication of this Order otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated: Shanghai, China.
July 3, 1929.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price July 11	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		410	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	87	5.42
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	91¼	7.22
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106	6.53
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	79	7.77
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		81¾	4.89
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1,	2000	71½	7.02
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs	5	Jan. 1,	1947	94¾	5.47
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	93	6.52
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	81	7.86
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1,	1949	100	7.50
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92	6.60
CubanDominicanSugar	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	62	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103½	5.61
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	103	5.29
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	88	6.43
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	109½	6.18
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	106½	6.42
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	84¼	7.24
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	87½	7.97
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	92	6.75
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	84	7.24
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	84½	7.55
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95¾	7.39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	100¼	6.48
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	90½	7.29
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	92	6.60
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	89⅝	6.29
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	101½	5.88
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	96(Bid)	7.01
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	85½	7.17
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	93	5.45
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	87	6.98
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	92⅞	6.59
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	92¼	7.29
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	92½	7.18
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	89½	6.90
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102⅝	5.07
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	87½	7.11
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		83½	7.19
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		82½	7.27
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		37	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		95⅜	6.29
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock		71⅞	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		96½	4.14
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		67½	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		55	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		97½	7.18
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		73¼	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock		53⅜	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		198⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		57½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		39	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		90¼	——
United Aircraft &Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		88	3.41
United Aircraft &Transport Corp.		Common Stock		130	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 10th, July 1929

Silver:—An interesting circumstance this week been that on the 4th inst. the price of Bar Silver came in as 23 15/16d. for spot and 24d forward: this is the lowest figure reached since October, 1926, when the quotation was 24½d.: prior to that we must go back to 1915 for a similar rate, thoug 22½d. was reached in 1914. Since the market opened on the 4th inst a recovery has taken place, and this morning prices are 24 3/16d. spot and forward.

A feature also this week has been a strong demand for Yen on the part of Chinese speculators (who are reported to have now covered their oversold position) following the change in the Cabinet and a more robust feeling of confidence in the political and financial prospects in Japan.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London has not varied from 2/4d. all this week and the movements of exchange can be summed up by observing that twice, viz. on the 6th and 8th inst a slightly firmer tone developed, only to be succeeded by a corresponding relapse as the yen cross rate and the price of Gold Bars moved upward. Rates have been erratic between 2/4 1/16d. and 2/4 3/16d. for T/T on London, and 57 3/8d. to 57 1/4 d. on New York. To-day the market is quiet and steady, and at closing we quote T/T on London 2/4 3/8., on New York 57 3/8, and Yen 78 1/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

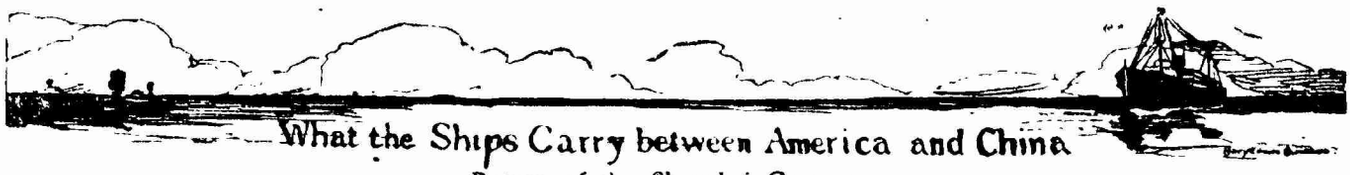
Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. ..Tls. 89,278,000 a decrease of Tls. 252,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 128,270,000 a decrease of $ 100,000

Estimated value Tls. 181,632,000 as against Tls. 105,266,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday July 4	Friday July 5	Saturday July 6	Monday July 8	Tuesday July 9	Wed., July 10
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4 065	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼
T/T India	156.837	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾
T/T France	1,450,000	1445	1445	1445	1445	1445	1445
T/T On N.Y Demand	56.636	56½ 56⅝	56½ 56⅝	56½ 56⅝	56½ 56⅝	56½ 56⅝	56½ 56⅝
T/T Hamburg R. M.		237½	237½	237½	237½	237½	237½
T/T H'kong	83.011	84	83⅞	83⅞	84	83⅞	84
T/T Japan	77.505	78¾	78½	79	79	79⅛	80
T/T Batavia	141.228	141	141	141	141	141	141
T/T Straits	99.109	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5 815	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/5⅞	2/5⅞	2/5⅞	2/5⅞	2/5⅞	2/5⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/6.128	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,527.826	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	1525
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	59.652	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
4 m/s ,, Dac.	—	60	60	60	60	60	60

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 8	July 9	July 10
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	23 15/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 3/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.51⅞	Holiday	G.$.51⅞	G.$.52¼	G.$.52¼	G.$.52
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 381.80	Tls. 380.80	Tls. 381.70	Tls. 383.10	Tls. 386.10	Tls. 386.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.06
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	71.775	71.725	71.70	71.725	71.7625	71.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	1½%	1%	2%	1½%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.97
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 5/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 25/32
,, 4 ,,	5 13/32%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 1/2
,, 6 ,,	5 7/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 3/8



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; July Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

TOYAMA MARU, April 25.
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	12.15
Beans, Green Small	,,	750
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	Pcs.	1,000
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	,,	3,000

HAGUE MARU, May 20.
To U. S. of America.

Cotton, Rags	Pls.	58
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	901
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	252

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, May 23.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 405	Pls. 401.40
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Soochow	Bls. 10	,, 10.25
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dopions, Shanghai	Bls. 10	Pls. 9.95
Silk, Cocoon, Strippings, Shanghai	Bls. 10	,, 32.34
Silk, Refuse, Dairen, etc.	Bls. 27	,, 95.63
Silk Pongees, Shantung		,, 6.42
Silk Piece Goods		,, 27.52
Tea, Black, Congou, Shanghai		,, 1
Tea, Scented, Shanghai		,, 7
Books, Printed		,, 51
Brassware		,, 55
Bristles, Assorted		,, 223
Egg Albumen, Dried		,, 335
Egg Melange		,, 843
Egg Yolk, Dried		,, 153
Egg Yolk, Frozen		,, 750
Hair, Human		,, 51
Intestines, Pig, Salted		,, 37
Peas, White		,, 1,680
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,, 114
Wool, Sheep's		,, 415
Skins, Lamb, Plates		Pcs. 175
Skins, Kid, Plates		,, 379
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		,, 1,000
Skins, Sheep, Untanned		,, 2,400
Skins, Weasel, Untanned		,, 21,650

AFRICA MARU, May 24.
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	4
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn Softwood	Sup. ft.	839,143

CYCLOPS, May 25.
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	Pls.	2,067
Wire Shorts	,,	800
Steel, Ungalvanized: Sheets, under ⅛ in. thick	,,	646
Steel Pipes	,,	422
Steel Tubes	,,	450
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	455
Paper, Coated	,,	1,189
Soda Silicate of	,,	131
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,354
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	377
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4,919
Cigarettes	Mille	52,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	93,289
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	30,833

PRESIDENT POLK, May 28.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Cords, Printed	Pcs.	397
Cotton Shirtings, Yarn-dyed	Yds	3,175
Cotton Thread, Embodiery	Pls.	15
Aluminium Sheets	,,	260
Antifriction Metal	,,	7
Steel, Ungalvanized: Tubes	,,	15
Steel Washers	,,	45
Steel Wire Shorts	,,	420
Steel Galvanized: Wire Rope	,,	45
Borax, Granulated	,,	420
Bronze Powder	,,	75
Cement	,,	465
Dextrine	,,	57
Glue	,,	250
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	,,	1,428
50 per cent. Reduced	,,	197
Ink, Printing	,,	168
Leather, Calf, & Kid, Coloured	,,	3
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	473
Milk, Evaporated	,,	87
Oranges, Fresh	,,	822
Paper, Chipboard	,,	168
Paper, Duplex Board	,,	606
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	32
Paper, Writing	,,	592
Raisins	,,	939
Rubber, Packing	,,	34
Soap, Household	,,	10
Sugar, Refined	,,	157
Sulpher Black	,,	79
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	41
Chocolate	Lb.	576
Coffee	,,	664
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	200
Paints, Unenumerated	,,	6,181
Bedsteads, Iron	Pcs.	48
Machines, Knitting	,,	30
Motor Passenger Vehicles	,,	8
Safes	,,	28
Motor-trucks	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	215
Shoes	Pairs	6,541
Files	Doz.	1,500
Underwear	,,	31
Infants' Foods	Hk. Tls.	3,218
Motor-cars, Part of, and Accessories	,,	18,120
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	2,140,929

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) July 10.
Market Strong Business Done 4,593,790 Shares.

STOCK	Wed. June 18	Monday July 8	Tuesday July 9
Alleghany Corporation	35	42¾	41¾
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	300	345½	342½
American Can	145	157¾	161¼
American Commonwealth Power "A"	23⅞	Unq	24⅞
American Smelting	104½	110½	110¾
American Tel. & Tel. (Com)	216⅜	234	241
American Tobacco "B"	172¾	178¼	178
Anaconda Copper	111½	118¼	120⅛
Andes Copper	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜
Armour & Co. "A"	11	13¼	12¾
Atlantic Refining	71	76⅞	75⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	124	128¼	128⅛
Bank of Montreal	329	333	336
Calumet & Hecla	43½	43	42¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	229	241⅝	241½
Chicago Northwestern	85	93⅝	92¼
Chrysler	76	78⅜	74⅝
Columbia Gramaphone	60	73½	71½
Consolidated Gas of New York	123¾	126⅜	129¾
Corn Products	93¼	105⅜	104⅜
Coty Inc.	63	66	64½
Davison Chemical	50	56⅜	55¼
Dry Docks	16	18½	18¼
Du Pont de Nemours & Co.	174½	198	195¼
Electric Bond & Share	106	130⅞	133¼
Erie Railway	79⅝	79⅝	79½
Fox Film "A"	87½	86½	87¾
General Electric	305	349¾	Unq
General Motors	73⅝	76½	73¼
General Railway Signal	116⅝	115	120
Gold Dust	61⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Goodrich Rubber	81	84¾	84
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co.	123¾	130	127⅞
Granby Consolidated	78⅜	83½	85
Gulf Oil	175⅛	184¾	Unq
Haygart Corporation	60⅞	62⅝	62¼
International Cement	85½	79¼	80⅜
International Harvester	105	113⅝	114¾
International Match, Pfd.	83¼	84⅝	87
International Nickel (Com)	48½	51¾	51⅛
International Printers Ink	51½	50	51
International Products (Com.)	10½	8½	9
Johns Manville	176	184	187¼
Kelvinator	15⅞	16½	16½
Kennecott Copper	86	91	91⅛
Lehigh Valley	86½	94¾	Unq
Liggett & Myers, "B"	83¾	89⅛	89
Mack Trucks	97¾	99¾	99
Madison Square Garden	18	19	19
Marland Oil	36⅝	Unq	Unq
Missouri Pacific (Com)	91⅛	96	95½
Montgomery Ward	106⅞	117½	122⅞
National Dairy Products	72	78¼	81
Nevada Consolidated Copper	47⅛	47	46⅞
New York Central	198½	221¼	220
North American Aviation	17½	16⅝	16⅝
Northern Pacific Railway	105¼	112½	113⅜
Packard Motor Car (Com)	132½	137	135
Pennroad Corporation	17¾	23⅝	22½
Pennsylvania Railroad	79¼	90⅜	90¼
Phillips Petroleum	38½	37⅞	37½
Postum	73½	78	78½
Radio Corporation of America (Com)	85⅝	84¼	82½
Reading Railway	111	117	117⅛
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	53½	57¾	57⅛
Rock Island Railway	126⅛	134	133
Shell Union	28	26⅞	26¾
Simmons Company	89	117	116¼
Southern Pacific Railway	131	Mutilated	139¾
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	119½	120⅝	123¾
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58	57⅞	57½
Standard Oil of New York	39½	39¼	39
Texas Corporation	62	Unq	63
Texas Gulf Sulphur	73½	73	72½
Timken Roller Bearing	91⅞	105	107
Union Carbide & Carbon	94⅞	125½	133¾
Union Pacific Railroad	226½	249⅜	247⅞
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	182¼	185⅛	186
U. S. Leather "A"	43	Unq	40¼
United States Realty & Improvement	86⅞	91⅜	90⅞
United States Steel	177¼	201	198⅞
Vacuum Oil	115½	117⅞	Unq
Vanadium	83¾	89¼	89
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	32	33½	32½
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	171	Unq	197¾
Willys Overland	23	27⅛	26½
Wright Aeronautical	123¾	130	128
CALL MONEY	7%	9%	9%

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